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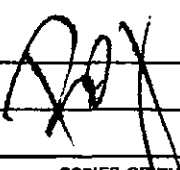
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **SAN JUAN**

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT SAN JUAN	DATE WHEN MADE 8/6/53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/1/52 - 7/27/53	REPORT MADE BY JAMES E. SHERRIFF jp
TITLE NATIONALIST AND COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF PARTIDO INDEPENDENTISTA PUERTORRIQUENO, aka. PIP, Independence Party of Puerto Rico			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - N&C
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: (Briefed) General activities of the PIP 9/1/52 through 6/30/53; leadership and organization of the PIP; electoral strength of the PIP; the PIP and the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico; the PIP and the Communist Party of Puerto Rico; pros and cons on the PIP as a possible source of violence. - P -			
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SYNOPSIS (In Full)

Prior to the general election of November 4, 1952, the PIP carried on a vigorous campaign and as a result of that election emerged as the second largest party in Puerto Rico, seating five senators and ten representatives in the Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico. In its campaign, the PIP appealed to sentiment in favor of Puerto Rican independence and stressed the fact that the PIP regards the drafting of Puerto Ricans into the Army of the United States as "taxation of blood without representation". The PIP also attacked the record of the incumbent Popular Democratic Party branding that party as the party of colonialism, of wealth, and of privilege. After the election of 11/4/52, the PIP initiated its campaign for the election of 1956, laying plans for an intense campaign of orientation and organization throughout the Island of Puerto Rico.

The PIP has been particularly active in opposing all contentions that the new Constitution of Puerto Rico has changed the status of Puerto Rico from that of dependent territory to that of self-government. The PIP President visited the UN Organization in September, 1952 and in April, 1953, protested efforts being made to have the UN recognize such a change. In March, 1953, the PIP Legislators communicated with the UN protesting the U. S. Government's announcement that it will no longer submit reports on Puerto Rico as a dependent territory. The PIP asked for an audience at the UN when this matter came up for discussion.

The PIP has consistently contended that Puerto Rican troops fighting in Korea ought to be recalled since Puerto Rico has no adequate representation in the Congress which passed the law drafting these troops. The PIP has interested itself in the case of the Puerto Rican soldiers accused of misconduct in Korea and the PIP President has served as the defense lawyer for many of these soldiers.

The PIP legislators have been very active presenting resolutions and bills in the Puerto Rican Legislature but most PIP measures have not been approved. In taking oath of office, PIP legislators explained that their oath recognized the legal reality of the Commonwealth Constitution, but did not signify the slightest change of PIP opposition to that Constitution.

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Refusal of the parliamentary majority to consider a PIP bill calling for chauffeur organization resulted in a short strike by the Transport Workers Union.

The Municipal Committees are the basic unit of PIP organization while the basic policy making body is the General Assembly, meeting every four years. Governing body of the PIP is the Board of Directors consisting of slightly more than 100 members, but the PIP is actually directed by an Executive Committee of 30 odd members. General election results 11/4/52 revealed that the PIP had doubled its electoral strength since 1948 and had emerged as the second largest party in Puerto Rico. PIP President declared the PIP would triple its vote in the election of 1956. Majority party leader declared much of the PIP vote represented anti-majority party feeling rather than pro-independence feeling.

PIP legislators requested amnesty for imprisoned NPPR members and reports continue of NPPR members entering the PIP or working for the PIP. Prominent NPPR members reported as stating that the NPPR cannot endorse the PIP but may profit from PIP activity. Some indications reported that PIP committees are ousting persons of former NPPR affiliation from positions of responsibility in the PIP.

Prior to the general election of 11/4/52, the PCP offered its support to the PIP on the grounds that the PIP opposes American imperialism in Puerto Rico. Speakers at PCP rallies suggested that the listeners vote for PIP candidates. An open letter from the leaders of the PCP to the President of the PIP set forth reasons why the PCP had decided to support the PIP. PCP support was officially rejected by the PIP President. PIP President reportedly conferred with PCP economist in November, 1952 regarding possibility said economist might work for the PIP in drawing up legislation. PIP legal counsellor, VICENTE GEIGEL BOLANCO, reliably reported as desiring a conference with PCP leaders regarding PIP legislation. Close similarity exists between certain legislative measures presented by the PIP and legislative measures proposed in PCP publications. Scattered reports received indicating the PIP as a possible source of violence, but official PIP attitude continues to be that independence for Puerto Rico must be gained by peaceful and legal methods. PIP Senator FRANCISCO M. SUSONI challenged a leader of the majority party to a duel.

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. Masonic type organization, the "Gran Oriente Nacional", reported as consisting almost entirely of PIP members and reported by informant, of unknown reliability, as containing a revolutionary group which intends to overthrow the authority of the United States in Puerto Rico; no official connection known between this organization and the PIP.

- P* -

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GLOSSARY

PUERTO RICAN POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

The "Partido Independentista Puertorriqueno" (Independence Party of Puerto Rico), also known as the "PIP", is a legally constituted political party in Puerto Rico, which according to its platform and the statements of its directors, seeks the independence of Puerto Rico, by legal and peaceful means, only. In this report, this Party will be referred to as the PIP.

The "Partido Popular Democratico" (Popular Democratic Party), also known as the "Partido Popular" (Popular Party) is a legally constituted political Party in Puerto Rico. It is by far the largest political Party on the Island and is in control of the Puerto Rican Government.

The "Partido Socialista Puertorriqueno" (Socialist Party of Puerto Rico) was a legally constituted political Party in Puerto Rico. It supported the newly adopted Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. It lost legal status by failing to secure five percent of the vote on November 4, 1952.

The "Partido Comunista Puertorriqueno" (Communist Party of Puerto Rico) is a Communist Party in its own right and is not a district organization of the Communist Party, USA, although it is based on the same Marxist-Leninist principles as the Communist Party, USA. The latter party has been listed by the Attorney General of the United States as a subversive organization within the purview of Executive Order 9835. In this report the Communist Party of Puerto Rico will be referred to as the PCP.

The "Partido Nacionalista Puertorriqueno" (Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico) has been listed by the Attorney General of the United States as a subversive organization falling within the purview of Executive Order 9835, in that it seeks to overthrow a government of the United States by force and violence. In this report, this Party will be referred to as the NPPR.

PUERTO RICAN NEWSPAPERS

All Puerto Rican newspapers referred to in this report were published daily, in the Spanish language. All material taken from those newspapers was translated from the Spanish language for use in this report.

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I. GENERAL ACTIVITIES:
September, 1952, through
June, 1953

A. THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN,
September, 1952, through
November 4, 1952

1. The Campaign Committee

An article appearing in the San Juan newspaper, "El Mundo" on September 6, 1952, states that Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, the President of the PIP, had named a committee to carry on the PIP political campaign for the general election of November 4, 1952. According to the article, the committee's work would be directed by the Chairman, from the Central Office of the PIP located in the Edificio Industrial Algodonera, (Cotton Industry Building), Stop 17, Santurce, Puerto Rico. The members of this campaign committee as listed in the article are:

Chairman - GABRIEL VICENTE MAURA
Secretary - Miss NIEVES PADILLA
Members - FRANCISCO SUSONI, JR.
RAFAEL ARJONA SIACA
LUIS ARCHILLA LAUGIER
FRANCISCO MANRIQUE CABRERA
WILLIAM CORDOVA CHIRINO
JOSE LUIS FELIU PESQUERA
PRAXEDES ALVAREZ LEANDRI
JOSE EMILIO GONZALEZ
ISABELINO MARZAN

The article indicates that the Committee agreed to intensify the general campaign throughout the island and to have the speakers at the PIP meetings discuss the provisions of the new platform of the PIP. The article further informs that at the first meeting of the Committee it was decided to designate two PIP leaders from each Senatorial district of Puerto Rico to direct the political campaign therein. These campaign leaders were to speak at the meetings held in the

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various districts to which they were assigned, and were to supervise the functioning of the local campaign committees. The persons thus designated for the various districts were as follows:

District of San Juan

EUGENIO FONT SUAREZ
GABRIEL VICENTE MAURA

District of Bayamon

LUIS ARCHILLA LAUGIER
JOSE VAJCARCEL

District of Arecibo

MARCOS A. RAMIREZ
FRANCISCO SUSONI, JR.

District of Aguadilla

BALTAZAR QUINONES ELIAS
FRANCISCO AYOROA ABREU

District of Mayaguez

RAFAEL ARJONA SIACA
ISABELINO (PUCHO) MARZAN

District of Ponce

JOSE LUIS FELIU PESQUERA
FRANXEDS ALVAREZ LEANDRI

District of Guayama

WILLIAM CORDOVA CHIRINO
SIMON VELAZQUEZ

District of Humacao

ARTURO RAMOS MUNOZ
JUAN A. GOMEZ.

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Some speeches made by these campaign directors of the PIP during the election campaign were reported in detail in memoranda prepared by the PR PD. A speech made on September 12, 1952, at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, by the PIP leader, ISABELINO MARZAN, was set forth by Corporal [REDACTED] b7C b7D [REDACTED] Commandante of the Internal Security Detachment, PR PD, at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, in a police memorandum dated September 13, 1952, at Mayaguez. Excerpts from this campaign speech are translated as follows:

"At Salinas, the Americans have taken 6,000 acres of land, Puerto Rican soil, to make a military camp. . . . They make military camps to teach men to kill, to be criminals. . . . They give medals and applaud those who kill many poor Chinese and Koreans. But if those same boys should defend their mothers, the very government which gives them awards for killing Chinese, would imprison them. . . . The American Fleet has finished taking the last acres of lowland on Vieques, the soil which supplied the people with food; and on this land drunken American sailors come to live, to establish a base there and to prostitute our daughters. . . . The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico has given the island of Vieques to the Americans. . . .

". . . . MUNOZ MARIN (present Governor of Puerto Rico) dares to go to Aibonito to see Corporal GOMEZ, (a soldier wounded in Korea). . . .; GOMEZ who previously walked all about Aibonito, a young man full of life. MUNOZ and FERNOS (Dr. FERNOS is the Puerto Rican Resident Commissioner in Washington, D. C.), offered up GOMEZ' life to TRUMAN, (the President of the United States). Now GOMEZ is mutilated and MUNOZ goes to visit him. This visit is like JUDAS kissing CHRIST; the very person who sent him to Korea to be mutilated, goes to visit him.

". . . . Now there is racial division in Puerto Rico. We see it at the military camps; we see it

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"when two Puerto Rican boys who were raised together arrive at camp and one is told he cannot stay with the other because negroes go one way and whites the other; and yet there are cowardly negroes who call themselves 'Populares', (supporters of the Popular Democratic Party). How splendid is the 65th Infantry (the Puerto Rican Regiment in Korea)! How many bullets it has stopped! 3,000 deaths! How many wives without husbands! How many children without fathers!

". . . . The MUNOZ MARIN who is in power today is the same MUNOZ MARIN who went to tell ALBIZU CAMPOS (the President of the NPPR) goodbye when the latter left to serve ten years in the Atlanta Penitentiary. Policemen who are listening to me, that man whom you guard with machine guns at the Fortaleza (the Governor's Palace in San Juan), is the same man who bade farewell to PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and told him that Puerto Rico lacked justice. . . .; and now this same man imprisons Don PEDRO. . . . Listen you cowardly 'Populares', TRUMAN saved the life of OSCAR COLLAZO (NPPR member sentenced to death for killing a White House guard during the attempt on the life of President TRUMAN on November 1, 1950), but MUNOZ MARIN, a Puerto Rican who previously supported independence, keeps politicians behind bars. (Here the orator is referring to NPPR members imprisoned for complicity in the NPPR uprising of October, 1950.), but when Don PEDRO dies, then the poets will come to sing of him - he who might have been President - then you 'Populares' will come to honor him; as happens always, great men are honored after their death. You will do the same as was done with PANCHITO VILLA (of Mexico) whom they called a bandit. After killing him, the government granted a pension to his widow. Thus you will do with the great man who is behind bars by the orders of MUNOZ MARIN, and who is called PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS."

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2. "Radio Mitines" (Radio Meetings)

An article appearing in the San Juan newspaper, "El Imparcial", on September 19, 1952, announced that beginning on that date, the PIP would initiate a new system of political propaganda encompassing the entire island. The PIP Headquarters announced that "Radio Mitines" (Radio Meetings) would be held every Friday evening so that the principal campaign speeches of the PIP might be heard by the largest number of persons possible. According to this plan, local committees of the PIP would raise speakers' stands throughout the island and provide public address facilities or high volume radios. At 7:00 p.m., local PIP leaders would initiate the activity with an explanation of the PIP program or with a campaign speech. At 8:00 p.m., the loud-speakers on the stands would carry speeches of the PIP leaders, broadcast over the facilities of radio stations in the larger cities. After the radio speeches were concluded, local PIP leaders would close this program.

In an article appearing in the San Juan newspaper, "El Mundo", on September 26, 1952, the PIP Headquarters announced that during the first radio meeting, held on September 19, more than 500 local meetings were held simultaneously throughout the island.

The speakers at these radio meetings of the PIP are listed below:

September 19, 1952
(Source - "El Imparcial", 9-19-52)

Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA
FERNANDO MILAN, JR.
CARMEN RIVERA DE ALVARADO

September 26, 1952
(Source - "El Mundo", 9-26-52)

FRANCISCO M. SUSONI, JR.
Miss NIEVES PADILLA
MARCOS A. RAMIREZ

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October 3, 1952

(Source - "El Mundo", 10-3-52)

Mrs. ELISA ROSARIO DE RESTO
LORENZO PINEIRO RIVERA
FRANCISCO COLON CORDIANY
JOSE LUIS FELIU PESQUERA

October 10, 1952

(Source - "El Mundo", 10-10-52)

Dr. FRANCISCO MANRIQUE CABRERA
ISABELINO MARZAN
DR. MARGOT ARCE DE VAZQUEZ
Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA

October 17, 1952

(Source - "El Mundo", 10-17-52)

RICARDO RIVERA CORREA
EMILI VELEZ DE VANDO
LUIS ARCHILLA LAUGIER
BALTAZAR QUINONES ELIAS

October 24, 1952

(Source - "El Mundo", 10-24-52)

JOSE EMILIO GONZALEZ
EUDALDO BAEZ GARCIA
JUAN BAUTISTA PAGAN

October 31, 1952

(Source - "El Mundo", 10-31-52)

JOSE EMILIO GONZALEZ
JUAN BAUTISTA PAGAN
HECTOR RAMOS MIMOSO
CARMEN RIVERA DE ALVARADO
BALTAZAR QUINONES ELIAS

In addition to these radio meetings, other radio broadcasts were made of the speeches given by the orators of the PIP.

3. Mass Meetings

For several weeks immediately preceding the election of November 4, 1952, mass meetings were organized by the PIP committees of the larger communities in Puerto Rico. These meetings were held in the open in public plazas and were addressed by local and island-wide leaders of the PIP. The mass meetings were advertised in the newspapers published in San Juan, and the speeches made were often broadcast over a radio hookup.

The newspaper, "El Mundo", in its issue for September 20, 1952, discussed a PIP plan for feminine mass meetings to be organized and addressed by feminine leaders of the PIP. According to the article, the first such feminine meeting was held on September 16, 1952, from 8:00 p.m. to 12:00 midnight on Mayor Cantera Street, Ponce, Puerto Rico. As noted in the article, the speakers at this meeting were:

DR. CARMEN RIVERA DE ALVARADO
Miss NIEVES PADILLA
Mrs. EMILI VELEZ DE VANDO
Mrs. CATALINA DE MARTINEZ,
(wife of OCTAVIO MARTINEZ, PIP candidate
for Mayor of Ponce, Puerto Rico)

The newspaper article reflects that the Secretary General of the PIP had declared that this feminine meeting was very successful and that a large number of men had also attended it. The article states that the meeting at Ponce was organized by the "Damas Independistas de La Perla del Sur", and that it was intended that another feminine PIP meeting would be held soon in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, where a similar "Comite de Damas" of the PIP had been organized.

On November 1, 1952, a large mass meeting was held by the PIP on the steps of the Insular Capital and in the adjoining street. According to an article appearing in the San Juan newspaper, "El Mundo", on October 29, 1952, the PIP, at this meeting, used a speakers' stand which the Popular Democratic Party had installed on the capital steps. The article said

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that JOSE A. RODRIGUEZ, the President of the San Juan Committee of the PIP, and the PIP candidate for the post of Administrator of the Capital, (Mayor of the San Juan-Rio Piedras area), made the following comment on the matter:

"The Popular Party stand has already been installed. . . . This manner of using it will be to the mutual convenience of the Popular Party and the Independence Party. Furthermore, the use of the Capital steps for a political meeting, just as the use of a street or a baseball park for that same purpose, is entirely distinct from the use of ambulances, garbage trucks and public moneys for the partisan propaganda of the Popular Party. . . ."

(Here RODRIGUEZ is referring to the fact that the PIP had sought injunctions against the Popular Democratic Party to restrain that Party from using public property for partisan purposes.)

On November 1, 1952, "El Mundo" carried an article stating that on the night of November 1, 1952, the PIP, as one of the last of its public meetings prior to the election, was holding a mass meeting on the steps of the Insular Capital. The article indicated that at this meeting, the PIP candidates for Insular office would take an oath that if elected to office, they would strictly follow the legislative program outlined in the PIP platform.

4. Principal Campaign Speakers

Political advertisements appearing in San Juan newspapers during September, 1952, through November 3, 1952, reflect the following persons as the principal campaign orators of the PIP during this period:

ALONSO, AMADO, (described as a PIP orator);

ARJONA SIACA, RAFAEL, (described as a PIP candidate for the Legislature);

ARCE DE VALQUEZ, MARGOT, (described as a member of the Board of Directors of the PIP);

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ARCHILLA LAUGIER, LUIS, (described as a PIP candidate for the Legislature);

BAEZ GARCIA, EUDALDO, (described as a PIP candidate for the Legislature);

BETANCOURT, RAFAEL, (described as PIP candidate for the Legislature);

COLON GORDIANY, FRANCISCO, (described as President of the "CGT Autentico" - a Puerto Rican labor union);

CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, GILBERTO, (described as President of the PIP);

CORDOVA CHIRINO, WILLIAM, (described as PIP candidate for the Legislature);

FELIU PESQUERA, JOSE LUIS, (described as Secretary General of the PIP);

FONT SUAREZ, EUGENIO, (described as the PIP member on the Insular Board of Elections);

GEIGEL POLANCO, VICENTE, (former Attorney General of Puerto Rico);

GONZALEZ, JOSE EMILIO, (described as the coordinator of the radio program, "El Pip" - the official evening news broadcast sponsored by the PIP);

CABRERA, FRANCISCO MANRIQUE, (described as a member of the Board of Directors of the PIP);

MARZAN, ISABELINO (PUCHO), (described as PIP candidate for the Legislature);

MILAN, JR., FERNANDO, (described as PIP candidate for Governor);

PADILLA, NIEVES, (described as PIP candidate for the Legislature);

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PAGAN, JUAN BAUTISTA, (described as a PIP leader from New York City);

PINEIRO, LORENZO, (described as a PIP leader from New York City);

QUINONES ELIAS, BALTAZAR, (described as the Vice President of the PIP);

RAMIREZ, MARCOS A., (described as PIP candidate for the Legislature);

RAMOS MIMOSO, HECTOR, (described as Treasurer-General of the PIP);

RIVERA DE ALVARADO, CARMEN, (described as PIP candidate for Resident Commissioner);

RIVERA CORREA, RICARDO, (described as PIP candidate for the Legislature);

RODRIGUEZ, JOSE A. (PEPITO RODRIGUEZ), (described as PIP candidate for Administrator of the Capital city);

ROSARIO DE RESTO, ELISA, (described as a labor leader);

SUSONI, JR., FRANCISCO, (described as PIP candidate for the Legislature);

VELEZ DE VANDO, EMILI, (described as PIP orator);

YUMET MENDEZ, JOSE, (described as PIP orator);

5. Fund Drive

In his column, "Lo Que Yo Se", (What I Know), appearing in the San Juan newspaper "El Imparcial" on October 9, 1952, TEOFILO MALDONADO, political commentator, writes that the Central Directorate of the PIP was going to declare Saturday, October 11, 1952, as the "Dia De Ofrenda", (offering day),

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of the PIP. MALDONADO writes that on that day, an offering would be solicited from all the Independentists of the island in order to defray part of the expenses of the PIP election campaign. MALDONADO quotes the PIP Directorate as having issued a statement that the PIP "does not solicit any assistance from corporations or from the forces of exploitation, but depends exclusively upon men of good will, to back the struggle against colonialism".

An article appearing in the San Juan newspaper, "El Mundo", October 10, 1952, reflects that Saturday, October 11, was to be observed as an offering day by the PIP. The article indicates that the PIP President, GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, had personally organized the activity in order to secure financial assistance from PIP members and sympathizers throughout the island. The article indicates that the collection activity was to be the immediate responsibility of committees of women, who would receive the offerings on today, Saturday, and into Saturday night.

On October 11, 1952, groups of women were observed in the San Juan area identified with PIP banners and election posters, collecting funds from the public at street corners and near bus stops.

6. Injunctions Against The Leaders
of the Incumbent Political Party

The San Juan newspaper, "El Mundo", on October 16, 1952, carried an article reflecting that on October 15, 1952, lawyers representing the PIP and the various legislative candidates of the PIP, appeared in each of the Superior Courts of the island, seeking injunctions against many officials of the Insular Government, including the Governor, LUIS MUNOZ MARIN, alleging "abuse of power", and asking the courts to restrain those officials from allowing the Popular Democratic Party to use public property for partisan political purposes. The PIP alleged that the various officials named in the complaint had permitted and were permitting the employees of their respective divisions or agencies, as well as other individuals, to use public buildings and publicly owned vehicles for partisan political activities on behalf of the Popular

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Democratic Party. (Governor MUNOZ is the President of the Popular Democratic Party.)

The newspaper article reflects that Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA was the lawyer representing the PIP itself, while the following lawyers appeared before the nine Superior Courts of Puerto Rico, to represent the PIP legislative candidates who were campaigning for election in districts covered by one or another of these courts:

ENRIQUE ALCARAZ CASABLANCA	Mayaguez
LUIS ARCHILLA LAUGIER	Bayamon
JOSE LUIS FELIU PESQUERA	Guayama
FRANCISCO COLON GORDIANY	San Juan
FRANCISCO GARCIA CASANOVA	Caguas
PRAXEDES ALVAREZ LEANDRI	Ponce
NESTOR RODRIGUEZ ESCUDERO	Aguadilla
FRANCISCO M. SUSONI, JR.	Arecibo
HECTOR RAMOS MIMOSO	Humacao

The above mentioned article and subsequent articles appearing in the San Juan newspapers, "El Mundo" and "El Imparcial", reflect that the Superior Courts denied the various PIP petitions for an injunction against the Insular officials. The newspaper articles reflect that the PIP lawyers carried the case to the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico. An article appearing in the San Juan newspaper, "El Imparcial" on October 29, 1952, reflects that the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico held the case on October 28, and denied the PIP petition.

7. Offer of Support By The PCP

On October 6, 1952, the San Juan newspaper, "El Imparcial", carried an article headlined, "Communists Announce They Will Vote For the PIP". This article reflects that on October 1,

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1952, CESAR ANDREU IGLESIAS, the President of the PCP, had sent an open letter to Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA announcing that the PCP had decided to advise its members, associates and sympathizers to vote for the PIP since the latter is the only registered political party advocating the independence of Puerto Rico. In his letter, ANDREU stated that this decision was in keeping, not only with the feelings of the members of the PCP, but also with those of the Independentists (PIP members) who he said, like the members of the PCP, see in the defeat of the government of LUIS MUNOZ MARIN, the first step toward independence.

On October 8, 1952, in his column, "Lo Que Yo Se", (What I Know), which appears regularly in the San Juan newspaper, "El Imparcial", the political commentator, TEOFILO MALDONADO, printed a statement which Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA had given him commenting on the letter of CESAR ANDREU IGLESIAS, mentioned above. According to MALDONADO, Dr. CONCEPCION commented:

"In connection with this communication, I must state that the PIP stands for an ideological position completely opposed to that of the Communist Party. In our platform, we specifically maintain the right of the people to enjoy their private property and the duty of the government to encourage the enjoyment of this right. Moreover, we clearly state in our platform that the people must be guaranteed their civil liberties which include: freedom of religion, freedom of the press, the right to organize and assemble freely, and other rights con-substantial with the liberal, representative-type democracy which the PIP supports. It is our duty to state clearly to those who may vote for our Party next November 4 that our platform is diametrically opposed to the program of the Communist Party."

Additional information concerning the matter of PCP support offered to the PIP appears in the section of this report entitled, "The PCP and The PIP".

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8. Campaign Assistance From
VICENTE GEIGEL POLANCO

(VICENTE GEIGEL POLANCO was formerly a leader in the Popular Democratic Party, the incumbent party in Puerto Rico, and he was for several years the floor leader of that Party in the Insular Senate. After the election of November, 1948, GEIGEL POLANCO was appointed Attorney General of Puerto Rico and he served in that capacity until February 1, 1951, when he was dismissed after a disagreement with Governor LUIS MUNOZ MARIN over the operation of the Attorney General's office. Thereafter, GEIGEL POLANCO moved to New York City, where he became the Editor of "El Diario", a Spanish language daily newspaper published in New York City.)

During July and August of 1952, VICENTE GEIGEL POLANCO contributed several articles to the San Juan newspaper, "El Imparcial", attacking the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico as amended by the United States Congress. In an article dated July 22, 1952, he termed this Constitution a "colonial statute" and declared that the Congressional resolution amending that Constitution "annuls the principle of self-government which could have had its origin . . . in the Constitution, by subduing . . . the will of Puerto Rico to all the abusive limitations of the colonial system now in power". GEIGEL POLANCO stated that LUIS MUNOZ MARIN, (the Governor of Puerto Rico and the President of the Popular Democratic Party), "knows that the Congressional resolution is an affront to the rights of Puerto Rico". GEIGEL POLANCO alleged in this article that the Constitutional Convention would have repudiated the Congressional resolution if it were not for "LUIS MUNOZ MARIN's personal dictatorship".

During September, 1952, VICENTE GEIGEL POLANCO contributed a series of articles to "El Imparcial", in which he attacked the record of Governor LUIS MUNOZ MARIN. In an article appearing on September 17, 1952, he declared that the Governor had never fulfilled the promises of economic betterment which he made when his party rose to power in 1940.

In an article appearing on September 18, 1952, GEIGEL POLANCO declared that -

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"The personal dictatorship of LUIS MUNOZ MARIN is the greatest affliction which the people of Puerto Rico suffer at this time. It is a greater affliction than colonialism itself, because . . . the colonialism is North American while the dictatorship is Puerto Rican . . . Colonialism was a consequence of the politics of economical imperialism and is in the process of liquidation. The dictatorship is a sickness in the development of incipient Puerto Rican democracy. Colonialism continually reduces its sphere of action. The dictatorship continually enlarges its, like a malignant ulcer . . ."

In his column, "Lo Que Yo Se", (What I Know), which appeared in "El Imparcial" on October 4, 1952, the political commentator TEOFILO MALDONADO announced that Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, the President of the PIP, had invited VICENTE GEIGEL POLANCO to enter the PIP. MALDONADO set forth a public statement of the PIP President, which is translated as follows:

"I have just finished reading with extraordinary interest the series of articles by VICENTE GEIGEL POLANCO published in "El Imparcial". In these articles, this distinguished Puerto Rican makes a profound and impressive analysis of Puerto Rico's present situation. In them he demonstrates beyond all doubt the tragic failure of the Popular Democratic Party as an instrument of the people and the imperative necessity . . . of defeating this party, the Popular Democratic Party, at the polls on November 4

"If this distinguished compatriot believes that at this hour our Party is the hope of the Puerto Rican people to attain their political, economic and social liberty, I hold that he ought to enter our great party, and to fight with us beneath our unsullied banner. . . Furthermore, I believe his place is here in Puerto Rico in the area of combat itself. . .

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"May these words serve as a cordial invitation to the distinguished compatriot, warrior and friend that he come to fight with us. . . in the crusade which we carry on for liberty, for justice, for truth and for peace. VICENTE GEIGEL POLANCO now has the call."

In response to this invitation, GEIGEL POLANCO announced his decision to join the PIP. He arrived in Puerto Rico on October 11, 1952, and was very active as an orator for the PIP. He continued to contribute signed articles for publication in the newspaper, "El Imparcial".

After the election was over, GEIGEL POLANCO left Puerto Rico for New York City, but he again returned to Puerto Rico on January 5, 1953. According to the column, "Lo Que Yo Se", of the commentator TEOFILO MALDONADO, which appeared in the January 7, 1953, issue of "El Imparcial", GEIGEL POLANCO was to remain in Puerto Rico while the Legislature was in session and was to act as an advisor to the PIP Legislators.

9. Pre-Election Slogans

During the week just prior to the general election of November 4, 1952, the PIP, through radio programs and newspaper advertisements, presented to the public a number of slogans stating why the voters should vote for the PIP. A full page advertisement appearing in "El Mundo" on November 4, 1952, set forth 75 such slogans. Twenty of these slogans, somewhat abbreviated in form, appeared in a similar advertisement printed in "El Imparcial" on that same date. These 20 slogans are translated as follows:

"Vote for the PIP -

- "(1) To liquidate colonialism;
- "(2) To end corruption in the government;
- "(3) To stop the squandering of public funds;

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- "(4) To put an end to the fabulous salaries paid to the favorites and proteges of the man who is both the colonial governor and the president of the Popular Party;
- "(5) To eliminate nepotism from the government;
- "(6) To give a mandate to a party which will introduce a program of rural rehabilitation;
- "(7) To defend the rights of the working class;
- "(8) To protect the downtrodden middle class;
- "(9) To prevent the imposition upon Puerto Ricans, of a tribute of blood - without representation; such as is now being exacted in Korea;
- "(10) In order that the "Parceleros", (small farmers settled on government-owned land), may obtain property title to their "parcelas", (units of government land being farmed by individual parceleros);
- "(11) In order that legislation may be amended guaranteeing the organization of chauffeurs, (into a quasi-governmental body with certain regulatory powers);
- "(12) To establish University autonomy;
- "(13) To assure subsidies for the small farmers;
- "(14) To approve a program of rehabilitation for Vieques and Culebra;
- "(15) To implement a fair housing plan for the poor classes in Puerto Rico;
- "(16) To drastically revise the law of scientific assessment and to establish an impartial system of taxation.

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- "(17) To prevent dictatorship; to reestablish democratic procedure in Puerto Rico; and to put an end to abuse of power, to official persecution, to vote-buying, and to the fear which the Party in power has installed in the minds of the people;
- "(18) To do away with the illegal program of mass sterilization of our women, which the government has put into practice in the public clinics and hospitals;
- "(19) To develop a real program of industrialization;
- "(20) To face up to the dreadful problem of unemployment, and to guarantee additional facilities to the thousands of children for whom there are no schools."

10.. Remarks of GILBERTO CONCEPCION
DE GRACIA Concerning The Campaign

In its issue for November 3, 1952, the San Juan newspaper, "El Mundo", carried an article reporting that on the previous day Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA had been interviewed by DARIO CARLO of the "El Mundo" editorial staff. According to the article, Dr. CONCEPCION declared he was sure that all of the PIP candidates at large for the legislative assembly would be elected. The article quotes Dr. CONCEPCION as stating:

"The PIP today is a vigorous and strong party. . . It is Puerto Rico's party of hope. It is the party of the future. We will go to the polls, calm and confident, certain that our party will emerge an indisputable force in the public life of Puerto Rico . . . We will carve the future of Puerto Rico."

According to this article, Dr. CONCEPCION stated that the greater part of the extinct liberal party of Puerto Rico and the Socialist Party of Puerto Rico have been fused with the PIP.

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According to this article, Dr. CONCEPCION described the political campaign carried out by the PIP as "intense" and "rigorous". He is quoted as having stated:

"The reaction of the country people to our speechmaking has been wonderful. We have gone deep into the mountains - on foot, by jeep, on horseback - holding meetings without loudspeakers, or with them when we could carry electric batteries . . . in the rural zone we distributed the greater part of 300,000 printed copies of the PIP program . . . We have visited the mountains, the valleys, the coast; and everywhere we were received with tremendous enthusiasm."

Dr. CONCEPCION stated that he had personally attended meetings in 627 of the 842 rural barrios of Puerto Rico. The article quotes Dr. CONCEPCION as stating:

"Thanks to the help of our people, we have been able to hold an adequate campaign of guidance and propaganda, through the press, the radio, and other vehicles of information. What we have done with the scant resources at hand is almost a miracle."

In its issue for November 4, 1952, "El Mundo" carried an article reporting the final instructions of Dr. CONCEPCION DE GRACIA to those who would vote in the general election of November 4, 1952. Dr. CONCEPCION instructed the voters to mark across on the ballot under the PIP insignia and to ignore all the special items concerning amendments to the Puerto Rico Constitution. He made a special point of the fact that the vote is "absolutely secret" and told his friends not to be "intimidated or influenced in any way". Dr. CONCEPCION instructed the members of his party to take themselves to the polls by any means at their disposal and not to wait for the party to provide transportation. He is quoted as stating:

"We want to remind our voters that we are a poor party engaged in a great battle with a

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"rich and powerful party which has at its disposal money, public profit, and public employees. This is a struggle over a nation against a government, to bring about a change justly needed by that nation."

The article reflects that the PIP President devoted a considerable portion of his remarks to an attack upon the Popular Democratic Party. He accused the Popular Democratic Party of failing to honor the promises which it had made to the great mass of the people of Puerto Rico. Among other things, he is quoted as stating:

"The Popular Party won public support in Puerto Rico on the strength of promises to introduce measures which would correct problems confronting the poorer classes and the great mass of laborers and country people. The majority of these promises have not been fulfilled . . ."

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B. GENERAL MEETINGS AND THE
CAMPAIGN FOR 1956

1. Meeting at New York City,
November 10, 1952

The San Juan newspaper, "El Mundo", on November 12, 1952, carried a United Press dispatch datelined New York, November 11, reflecting that the PIP had held a meeting on November 10, 1952, at New York City, in celebration of the PIP's successes in the Puerto Rican elections on November 4. The article states that the event took place at the "Casa Borinquen", (PIP Headquarters of New York City), under the auspices of the New York City PIP Committee. The dispatch reflects that the meeting was opened by ARTURO JIMENEZ, President of the New York City PIP Committee, who stated:

"Today the independentists of New York are
commencing the campaign of 1956."

The main speaker at this meeting, ANTONIO COLL VIDAL, described as a prominent Puerto Rican newspaperman, is quoted as having stated among other things, that the PIP "is not a political hodgepodge, like the party in power, but is one big family united in the proud purpose of building a nation". The press dispatch reflects that COLL VIDAL declared that this would be the last election which the Popular Democratic Party would be able to win.

2. PIP Assembly, Bayamon,
Puerto Rico, November 16, 1952

On November 16, 1952, an island-wide assembly of PIP leaders was held at Bayamon, Puerto Rico, to evaluate the results of the general election of November 4, 1952, and to lay campaign plans for a PIP victory in 1956. This meeting was reported by DARIO CARLO of the "El Mundo" editorial staff in an article appearing in "El Mundo" on November 18, 1952, and also by the political commentator, TEOFILO MALDONADO, in his column which appeared in "El Imparcial" on November 18, 1952. These articles reflect that those officials convoked to attend this assembly were:

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The Board of Directors of the PIP;
The Presidents and Secretaries of the Municipal
Committees of the PIP;
All persons who had been candidates of the PIP
for legislative offices or for the office of
Mayor of a Municipality.

The articles indicate that about 500 PIP leaders, including a delegation from New York City, attended the assembly, and that the assembly was held on the Santa Ana Farm located at Km. 5 on the highway between Bayamon and Catano. Mr. CARLO states that this farm is owned by EDMUNDO B. FERNANDEZ, whom he describes as an industrialist and a leader of the PIP. The newspaper articles reflect that this assembly was presided over by Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, the President of the PIP, and by BALTAZAR QUINONES ELIAS, the Vice President of the PIP.

The newspaper articles reflect that Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA opened the assembly with a report in which he analyzed the results of the election of November 4, 1952, and submitted his recommendations as to the plan of campaign and the economic program which was to be adopted by the PIP so as to insure a PIP victory in the elections of 1956. The PIP President called the attention of the municipal officers of the PIP to the necessity of keeping the PIP membership registers up to date in each town, so that the voters could always be accounted for and called upon for cooperation. The newspaper articles reflect that the assembly unanimously approved Dr. CONCEPCION's recommendations.

This plan of campaign included: The publication of a party newspaper to be widely and gratuitously distributed through all the communities of the island; the continuation of the PIP news broadcasts, the "Radio Periodical, El Pip"; the continuation of the radio meetings; the development of a most intense campaign of orientation, education and organization in every part of the island; the creation of rural campaign squads; the use of motion pictures, theatrical presentations and other methods of education and propaganda; the activation of a publications committee to prepare campaign material; the strengthening of the youth and women's

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groups of the PIP, under the supervision of the Municipal Committees of the PIP. In addition, various methods of adequately organizing the finances of the party were discussed. The newspaper articles reflect that at this assembly, the PIP expressed its determination "to continue unceasingly the civic struggle to which it has pledged itself, until the forces of reaction and colonialism are defeated, and there is established a responsible and efficient government dedicated to the aim of bringing to fruition the historic desires of the Puerto Rican people for liberty and justice".

The newspaper articles indicate that after Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA opened the assembly and gave his report, the Presidents of the various municipal committees of the PIP reported concerning the campaign developments and the election results in their communities; discussed what they believed to be the mistakes and failings which should be corrected in the future; and pledged themselves to initiate immediately the PIP campaign for the election of 1956.

In his report to the assembly, Dr. CONCEPCION DE GRACIA declared that the PIP had just participated in one of the most significant civic contests in the history of Puerto Rico. He stated that in this contest, the PIP had to face the entrenched power of the forces of reaction and colonialism. The following is a translation of a portion of Dr. CONCEPCION's speech as reported by TEOFILO MALDONADO in his newspaper column:

" In these elections, the Popular Democratic Party was the standard bearer of the forces of reaction and colonialism. The men who have kidnaped the will of the Popular Party and who direct the colonial government of Puerto Rico resorted to every imaginable illegitimate means in order to falsify the will of the people at the polls. They resorted to the abuse of power. They used fantastic sums of money in the campaign. They tried in every way to monopolize the means of communication. They resorted to coercion, subornation and the purchase of votes Had it not been for the

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"spontaneous efforts carried out by thousands of independentists in all parts of the island, it would not have been possible to make a stand against the monstrous and corrupt machinery of the colonial government which like a leaden gravestone presses down upon the Puerto Rican people. The outstanding historical fact is that for the first time, the independence forces are carrying, by their own right, a representation to our Parliament. Another historical fact of singular importance is that for the first time in the history of Puerto Rico, the forces of independence, organized in a political party obtained 125,000 votes at the polls. It is likewise significant, that the effective force of the PIP far exceeds the 125,000 votes registered in the elections. This is so because the PIP could not register all its electorate to vote in these elections, due to the turbid machinations carried out in violation of the law, by the President of the Popular Party who is also the colonial governor of Puerto Rico. This is also so, because our party could not transport all of its electorate to the polls, due to lack of funds and due to the organizational shortcomings all over the country, which were caused by the limited economic resources at our disposal for both organizational and campaign expenses."

3. The PIP President's Instructions
for the Campaign of 1956, and his
Visit to New York City, December, 1952

The San Juan newspaper, "El Mundo", in its issue for December 4, 1952, carried an article reflecting that Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, the President of the PIP, left San Juan by air on December 3, 1952, for New York City, where he intended to visit with PIP leaders and to attend a number of meetings for the purpose of discussing the participation of the independentists in New York City in the campaign plans of the PIP for the election of 1956.

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In his column, "Lo Que Yo Se", (What I Know), published in the December 2, 1952, issue of "El Imparcial", TEOFILO MALDONADO, political commentator, related that on December 1, 1952, prior to his departure for New York City, Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA issued instructions to the Presidents of the Municipal Committees of the PIP, requesting that they immediately begin work to complete the registration of PIP members in all the communities of the island. According to Commentator MALDONADO, the PIP President stated that the registration ought to be completed during the first six months of 1953. Dr. CONCEPCION asked the Presidents of the PIP Municipal Committees to answer promptly all correspondence which they received, especially that soliciting information desired by the officials and the various committees of the Party.

According to MALDONADO, Dr. CONCEPCION also informed the local PIP leaders that all matters related to the organization of municipal committees must be transmitted to PIP Headquarters for action by the PIP Committee on Political Organization, which is presided over by GABRIEL VICENTE MAURA, and that all matters relating to PIP meetings or to orators for such meetings must be transmitted to PIP Headquarters also.

On December 10, 1952, the San Juan newspaper, "El Mundo", printed a UP dispatch datelined December 9 at New York, reflecting that at a special assembly called by the PIP Committee for New York City, Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA had delivered a speech in which he declared that the PIP had doubled its electoral strength since 1948, and that it would treble its present strength by the election of 1956. The press dispatch further reflects that at this assembly officers were elected for the PIP Committee for New York City.

In its issue for December 17, 1952, the San Juan newspaper, "El Mundo", carried a United Press dispatch datelined December 16 at Bridgeport, Connecticut, reflecting that Dr. CONCEPCION DE GRACIA had addressed a meeting of Puerto Ricans who had gathered there to form a PIP Committee for Bridgeport. Among other things, Dr. CONCEPCION is reported to have stated:

"The principal duty of Puerto Ricans at this hour is to struggle for the liquidation of colonialism in Puerto Rico."

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4. PIP Campaign Banquet
12-28-52, at San Juan

On December 19, 1952, a political advertisement appeared in the San Juan newspaper, "El Mundo". This advertisement stated that on December 28, 1952, at the Normandie Hotel in San Juan, the PIP would hold its first Christmas banquet for the benefit of its campaign for victory in the elections of 1956. The advertisement asked the people of Puerto Rico to assist the liberation of the island by attending this PIP event and promised there would be music and artistic entertainment. This political advertisement was printed over the name of Dr. FRANCISCO MANRIQUE CABRERA as Chairman of the Organizing Committee and over the name of Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA as President of the PIP.

On December 23, 1952, the San Juan newspaper, "El Mundo", carried an article stating that the PIP expected 1,000 persons to attend their first Christmas banquet of the PIP victory campaign. The article relates that Dr. FRANCISCO MANRIQUE CABRERA, Chairman of the Organizing Committee for this banquet, stated that the minimum charge per plate for this banquet would be \$10.00. According to the article, the PIP intends to hold an activity of this sort annually until 1956 with the intention of collecting funds for the campaign expenses of that election. The article indicates that the PIP Directorate is interested in having at this banquet the most proportional representation possible of all of the Party leadership throughout the island, including the feminine groups, the youth groups and the laboring and working class groups. To this end, the PIP Directorate was reported to have suggested that when necessary, the Municipal Committees of the PIP should gather the funds needed, so that their respective communities might send a representative delegation.

The article reflects that in addition to the fund-raising possibilities which inspired the idea of this annual Christmas banquet, the event will also provide an opportunity for all the PIP leadership of the island to exchange ideas about the problems and matters which affect the good progress of the Party.

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In its issue for December 30, 1952, the San Juan newspaper, "El Imparcial", carried an article stating that 574 persons signed the Registry Book at the banquet assembly which the PIP held on Sunday, December 28, 1952, at the Normandie Hotel in San Juan. The article said that every municipality on the island was well represented, and that there was also representation from the PIP Committee for New York City. The article stated that Professor FRANCISCO MANRIQUE CABRERA, who acted as the Master of Ceremonies at this banquet, explained that this was the first of a series of fraternal banquets which the party proposed to hold for the purpose of raising funds to help meet the expenses of the campaign for 1956, which, he said, "was formally initiated last November 4". According to the article, speeches were given by MONA MARTI, described as the leading Puerto Rican actress; by JORGE LUIS LANDING, described as a University student; by TRINA SOTOMAYOR, described as a Venezuelan lady; by ANTONIO COLL VIDAL, described as a newspaperman, and by Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA.

The San Juan newspaper, "El Mundo", in its issue for December 29, 1952, carried an article concerning the PIP banquet held on December 28, 1952. This article states that in his speech to the gathering, Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA revealed that the Executive Committee of the PIP had agreed to demand that the PIP be given representation on the commission and other administrative boards of the Executive Branch of the government of Puerto Rico. In his speech, as reported by this article, Dr. CONCEPCION gave a brief analysis of the present political situation in Puerto Rico, and set forth the principal points of the legislative program to be pursued by the PIP legislators. He stated that the PIP, as an instrument of opposition and criticism, will oppose government red tape, will foster measures designed to put an end to corruption and will support all legislation aimed at combating hunger and poverty.

The article indicates that Dr. FRANCISCO MANRIQUE CABRERA claimed that many PIP members were unable to attend the banquet, because of last minute difficulties, despite the fact that they had paid the cover charge. Dr. CONCEPCION DE GRACIA announced that JUAN VILLARRUBIA, the PIP leader

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at Aguada, Puerto Rico, had reported that the Independentists of Aguada had purchased a considerable number of tickets to the banquet but were for the most part unable to attend.

5. De Diego Day Commemorative Activity, April 16, 1953

An article appearing in the San Juan newspaper, "El Mundo", on April 17, 1953, reflects that on April 16, 1953, the PIP honored the memory of JOSE DE DIEGO with a parade from the Insular Capital to the cemetery of San Juan and with a ceremony and speeches at the tomb itself. The article said that hundreds of Independentists from various parts of the island, carrying floral offerings and signs, gathered behind the Insular Capital at about 1:00 o'clock in the afternoon, and that approximately 3:00 p.m. they left the capital in a parade for the cemetery in San Juan. According to the article, the parade was led by a group of women and girls bearing flags and dressed in the colors of the PIP and the colors of the Puerto Rican flag. The crowd followed, singing the Puerto Rican anthem, "La Borinquena". The article states that when the parade reached the tomb of JOSE DE DIEGO, a poem was read by JUAN BAUTISTA PAGAN, who then introduced the PIP President, who spoke for about an hour. CONCEPCION's remarks consisted of an eulogy of JOSE DE DIEGO, an attack upon the present Constitution of Puerto Rico as a "constitutional farce"; statements concerning what he termed the present captivity of the Puerto Rican flag; statements of disapproval concerning the decision of the municipal government of San Juan to use garbage department funds for the purpose of erecting a monument to JOSE DE DIEGO, (CONCEPCION felt that a monument should be erected but not with garbage funds); a reiteration of the PIP demand that Puerto Rican troops now fighting in Korea should be returned to the island, and a statement to the effect that the PIP cause would be supported before the UN by a Latin Republic, which he refused to identify.

Articles appearing in "El Mundo" on April 16 and 17, 1953, reflect that the memory of JOSE DE DIEGO was also honored by floral wreaths deposited on behalf of the Puerto Rican House of Representatives and the Puerto Rican Senate.

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(JOSE DE DIEGO was a Puerto Rican statesman and pro-independence leader, who was at one time the President of the Puerto Rican House of Delegates. The anniversary of his birth is a public holiday in Puerto Rico.)

b7c [By police memorandum dated April 23, 1953, Captain [redacted] Puerto Rico Police Department, reported that a commemorative activity in honor of JOSE DE DIEGO was held at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, on the evening of April 16, 1953. Captain [redacted] stated that the speakers at this activity were OSCAR MEDINA AGUILAR of Mayaguez who acted as Master of Ceremonies; LUIS FELIPE RAMOS of Mayaguez; EMILIO SOLER LOPEZ of Mayaguez; JUAN BAUTISTA PAGAN, a newspaperman of San Juan, and Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, the President of the PIP. As reported by Captain [redacted] all of the speakers eulogized JOSE DE DIEGO as a leader in the fight for Puerto Rican independence.

6. PIP Newspaper

In his column, "Lo Que Yo Se", (What I Know), appearing in the San Juan newspaper, "El Imparcial", for May 7, 1953, the political commentator TEOFILO MALDONADO reported that on May 15, 1953, the PIP would begin to publish a newspaper twice a month which would be distributed freely in all parts of the island.

7. PIP Activity In New York City in June, 1953

In his column, "Lo Que Yo Se", (What I Know), appearing in the San Juan newspaper, "El Imparcial", the commentator TEOFILO MALDONADO reported that VICENTE GEIGEL POLANCO, the Legislative Advisor of the PIP, had recently returned to Puerto Rico from New York City, where he had attended the annual assembly of the PIP Committee For New York City.

MALDONADO further reports that the newspaperman LORENZO PINEIRO, who until recently had been President of the PIP Committee for New York City, would come to Puerto Rico about July 1 to assist the PIP in its work of organization and propaganda. MALDONADO writes that recently PINEIRO finished his law studies in New York City.

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C. PIP Activity at the United Nations and PIP Statements
Regarding the Status of Puerto Rico

1. Activities and Statements during September, 1952

An article appearing in the San Juan Newspaper EL MUNDO on September 2, 1952, reflects that the Governor of Puerto Rico, LUIS MUNOZ MARIN, had issued a statement declaring that by the promulgation of the constitution of the commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the status of Puerto Rico had been changed from that of a colonial territory to that of self-government. The Governor stated that the voters of Puerto Rico, in mutual accord with the Congress of the United States had changed the political status of Puerto Rico to that of self-government, thus causing the colonial status to disappear. The article went on to relate that the Governor announced that the commonwealth of Puerto Rico was helping the government of the United States to present the case of Puerto Rico before the United Nations Organization so that the latter would officially recognize the change in the Island's status. The article indicated that VICTOR GUTIERREZ FRANQUY, the Secretary of Justice of Puerto Rico was in Washington, D. C. for this purpose.

In his column, "Lo Que Yo Se" (What I know), which appeared in the San Juan Newspaper EL IMPARCIAL on September 2, 1952, the political commentator TEOFILO MALDONADO, reported that Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION de GRACIA had announced that the Directors of the PIP had agreed to raise a "Protest against the efforts which the government of Puerto Rico is making to persuade the government at Washington, D. C., to notify the United Nations that the Island ought not to be classified any longer as a territory without self-government." MALDONADO further quoted the PIP President as stating:

"If it should be necessary, we will appear before the United Nations to protest vigorously this coarse and deceitful attempt by the Popular Party to make it appear to the world that Puerto Rico has ceased to be a territory without self-government."

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An article appearing in EL MUNDO on September 3, 1952, reflects that on September 2, 1952, Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION de GRACIA left San Juan, Puerto Rico for the purpose of visiting the General Secretariat of the United Nations at New York City. The article reports that prior to his parting, the PIP President stated:

"I purpose to determine what steps have already been taken by the Government of the United States and the Government of Puerto Rico, toward persuading the United Nations to declare that Puerto Rico is enjoying sovereignty....the truth is that Puerto Rico continues to be a colony of the United States, that the North American Congress continues to exercise supreme authority over our people, and that things have continued in exactly the same colonial manner since last July 25th when they made a pretense of inaugurating the 'Estado Triste Agobiado' (sad oppressed state) a parody on the new name of Puerto Rico - Estado Libre Asociado - literally, associated free state--officially translated commonwealth)". According to the article the PIP President said that if the Federal Insular Governments should officially solicit the United Nations to declare that Puerto Rico is enjoying sovereignty, a delegation of the PIP would go before that international organization to present the case of Puerto Rico.

On September 4, 1952, the San Juan newspaper EL MUNDO printed a lengthy article by the PIP leader RAFAEL ARJONA SIACA, in which the latter attacked the Governor's statement which had appeared in EL MUNDO on September 2, 1952. In his article ARJONA declared that the status of Puerto Rico had not changed and he asserted that the records of the Congressional Committees which recommended approval of Public Law 600 of the 81st Congress (The law authorizing Puerto Rico to draw up a constitution) contained the repeated affirmation that this statute does not change the political, social and economic relationship of Puerto Rico to the United States. ARJONA mentioned the Governor's statement that the government of Puerto Rico is assisting the United States government in presenting the case of Puerto Rico to the United Nations. ARJONA

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writes "That statement is so absurd that it must surely have been intended to conceal the fact that a completely colonial government of Puerto Rico intends to induce the government of the United States to carry its little joke into the high spheres of the United Nations".

On September 10, 1952, the San Juan newspaper EL MUNDO carried an article stating that RUBEN GAZTAMBIDE ARRILLAGA, a representative of the Puerto Rico Legislature and a leader of the Popular Democratic Party, had issued a statement commenting upon the remarks of RAFAEL ARJONA SIACA. A portion of Mr. GAZTAMBIDE'S statement is translated as follows:

"The Lawyer ARJONA SIACA, An Independence Party of of Puerto Rico candidate for Representative-at-large, maintains that the political status of Puerto Rico is unchanged. The Independence Party of Puerto Rico, through its President, Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION de GRACIA, maintains this thesis, not because it believes it, but because it is fundamentally afraid that to recognize the reality that Puerto Rico has ceased to be a colony would lose the Party the emotional appeal which it has used until now in gaining members. The reality that Puerto Rico has ceased to be a colony and that this should be recognized by the United States and the United Nations strikes fear into Independence Party leaders. This, ~~real and~~ integral freedom of our people, takes away all reason for a Party named the Independence Party. In this ~~independent~~ world in which we presently live, I only wish it were true that the greater part of the people of the world who are called free might enjoy the real liberty possessed by the people of Puerto Rico....

"It is a feeble service that ARJONA SIACA and Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION de GRACIA render to Puerto Rico when they insist upon calling the government of Puerto Rico a colony. Let them appear before the United Nations and let them make all the propaganda to that effect, they may desire.....that we Puerto Ricans are

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free cannot be obscured by those who hide behind the name of Independentists and who deny the real liberty which the citizens of Puerto Rico have acquired....".

In its issue for September 12, 1952, the San Juan newspaper EL MUNDO, carried a United Press dispatch datelined September 11th at New York, reflecting that on September 11, 1952, Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION de GRACIA had issued a statement to the press declaring that the United States would be unable to demonstrate to the United Nations that Puerto Rico has achieved self-government. In his statement to the press, Dr. CONCEPCION declared he had attended all meetings--from September 4 through September 9, 1952--of an Ad Hoc Commission on Factors, which had been named by the General Assembly of the United Nations on January 18, 1952, to decide upon the factors which would determine whether previously dependent territories had achieved self-government. According to the press dispatch, the Commission on Factors issued a report on September 10, 1952, enumerating the factors or conditions necessary to prove that a territory had secured sufficient sovereignty over its affairs to place it within one of three categories of self-government: Independence, Autonomy, or free association with the Metropolitan Nation. The press dispatch quoted Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION de GRACIA as stating: "after having attended the discussions, I can affirm that this commission has produced many formidable obstacles for the colonial powers including, naturally the United States. The United States can not place the case of Puerto Rico in any of the three categories approved by the committee. The United States cannot prove that Puerto Rico has secured its Independence, that it has some other separate form of self-government or that Puerto Rico has become associated freely and on an equal footing with the United States."

Elsewhere in his statement to the press, Dr. CONCEPCION declared: "At the proper opportunity, the Independence Party of Puerto Rico, of which I have the high honor to be President, will officially appear before the United Nations. The actual fact is that Puerto Rico continues to be a colony of the

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United States: the approval of Law 600 of the United States Congress and of the false constitution in no way alters the political, economical and social relations between the United States and Puerto Rico. These relations continue the same as under the old organic act. In reality, Puerto Rico enjoys neither political autonomy, economic autonomy, judicial autonomy, social autonomy, nor military autonomy. We continue to be as was expressly declared in Law 600, a possession of the United States, and as such the Metropolitan Nation subjects us to all obligations of a dependent territory. The congress maintains its omnipotent power over the lives of all ~~our~~ people. We have been given a government of irrevocable power. We are a military establishment of the United States. They have taken from us a tribute of blood without representation!

The press dispatch reflects that Dr. CONCEPCION referred to the fact that VICTOR GUTIERREZ FRANQUI, the Secretary of Justice in the Government of Puerto Rico, was in Washington, D. C., assisting Federal officials who were preparing a study to be used in presenting the case of Puerto Rico before the United Nations Organization. Commenting on GUTIERREZ FRANQUI's claim to be in Washington, D. C. on "serious business", Dr. CONCEPCION stated: "It is true that GUTIERREZ FRANQUI is in the United States on serious business, more than serious, very grave. He went there to carry out the sad roll of a 'quisling'. This is certainly not a very enviable roll. GUTIERREZ FRANQUI went to Washington to serve as an instrument for and as a colonial agent of, the North American State Department. It is clear that he is not there on his own account, but as the representative of his Chief, LUIS MUNOZ MARIN, the Colonial Governor and the Chief Exponent of North American Colonialism in the Caribbean Area."

On September 16, 1952, an article appeared in the San Juan newspaper EL MUNDO reflecting that on September 14, 1952, the PIP President returned to San Juan, Puerto Rico, where he was escorted from the airport by a caravan of PIP members. The article reflects that from the balcony of the Headquarters of the PIP Committee for Santurce, Puerto Rico, Dr. CONCEPCION spoke to a crowd of PIP members concerning his trip to New York City and his visit to the United Nations."

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In his column "Lo Que Yo Se" (What I Know), appearing in the San Juan newspaper EL MUNDO on September 18, 1952, the political commentator, TEOFILO MALDONADO, reported that on September 17, 1952, Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION de GRACIA told him that during his recent trip to New York City, he had made arrangements so that he, Dr. CONCEPCION, would be given a hearing by the United Nations, in the event that the Government of the United States should formally present the contention that Puerto Rico is now self-governing.

An article appearing in the San Juan newspaper EL MUNDO on September 19, 1952, reflects that on September 18, 1952, Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION de GRACIA issued a statement to the press declaring that any petition by which the United States might ask for a declaration that Puerto Rico has ceased to be a colony or dependent territory and has achieved self-government would have to be presented to and discussed by the General Assembly of the United Nations. According to the article, Dr. CONCEPCION stated that at the General Secretariat of the United Nations on the occasion of his recent visit to New York City, he was informed that neither the Ad Hoc Commission on Factors nor the Commission on Information About Non-autonomous Territories has jurisdiction to settle specific cases of colonies or territorial dependencies whose mother countries request the declaration that they have obtained their independence in the form of self-government or in the form of free association on equal grounds with the mother country. Dr. CONCEPCION stated that the Ad Hoc Commission on Factors met from September 4, to September 9, 1952 and approved for submission to the General Assembly of the United Nations, a report setting forth the factors through which it may be determined whether self-government has been achieved by a territory. Dr. CONCEPCION said that he was present at all sessions of the above mentioned Ad Hoc Commission, and that at no time did the delegation of the United States introduce the case of Puerto Rico or even go so far as to mention Puerto Rico by name. Dr. CONCEPCION said that this Commission also decided that it could not consider specific cases since jurisdiction belongs only to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

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The article further reflects that the PIP President stated he had consulted the General Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the specific procedures which the PIP should follow to express its opposition if the United States should request the General Assembly to declare that Puerto Rico is no longer a colony or dependent territory. He said he was told that in case the United States should make such a petition the procedure for the hearing of the PIP delegates would be decided upon at that time.

2. Comments of the PIP President, October, 1952:

An article appearing in the San Juan newspaper EL MUNDO on October 13, 1952, contains a statement issued by the PIP President, Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION de GRACIA commenting on a statement made by Mr. JAMES P. DAVIS, Director of the Division of Territories and Possessions of the Department of Interior, United States Government. The article reflects that Mr. DAVIS had arrived in Puerto Rico for a series of conferences with Governor LUIS MUNOZ MARIN on the plans of the North American government to present before the United Nations the contention that Puerto Rico is no longer a dependent territory of the United States. The article reflects further that Mr. DAVIS had made a statement to EL MUNDO declaring that the United States could determine when Puerto Rico had ceased to be a colony and when the United States could stop making reports to the United Nations concerning Puerto Rico as required for dependent territories under article 73 (E) of the United Nations Charter.

In his comments on this statement by Mr. DAVIS, the PIP President insisted that Puerto Rico continues to belong to the United States and that the political status of the Island has not changed, because Congress in approving Law 600, made it clear that the political, economical, and social relations between the Island and the United States were not being changed. Excerpts from Dr. CONCEPCION'S statements are translated as follows:

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"We are not opposing in any way the recognition of the rights of Puerto Rico, but when Mr. DAVIS himself has said before Congress during a discussion of Law 600, that the political relations with the United States are ~~not~~ affected by that measure, and now turns around and says that we have acquired complete self-government, that is a contradictory and malicious situation.....

"What the United States is trying to do is to deceive international opinion, especially that of Latin America with regard to Puerto Rico, by acting in concert with its colonial agents in the government of Puerto Ricosuch action is contrary to the sacred interests of the Puerto Rican people.actually, the Puerto Rican constitutional status continues to be that of a United States possession.at the time of the approval of the 1901-named constitution, Congress made it clear according to the record of debates in the House as well as in the Senate, that no transfer of sovereignty was being made.the United States Department of Interior, represented by Mr. IRWIN SILVERMAN and Mr. DAVIS, declared before Congress that that Department would continue to exercise all embracing powers of Puerto Rico according to the territorial clause of the United States Constitution...."

Dr. CONCEPCION declared that the United States could not unilaterally declare Puerto Rico to have obtained complete self-government and could not resolve on its own account to cease to submit reports upon Puerto Rico as a dependent territory under its administration. To prove these contentions, Dr. CONCEPCION set forth a discussion of the decision of the United Nations Commission, Ad Hoc Commission on Factors.

Dr. CONCEPCION concluded his statement as follows:

"Our status in the United Nations is this: We are a dependent territory under the watchful protection of the United Nations and the United Nations will continue

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to guard the development of Puerto Rico until our people acquire their sovereignty.when our case comes before the United Nations, if it is presented by the United States, we will be there. We will ask that the Puerto Rican case be discussed in full and that the United Nations request the United States to discharge its responsibility contracted through the Treaty of Paris by recognition of the sovereignty of Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico is a nation that has reached complete political maturity and which has the right to a definite and honorable form of government. Its people do not want colonial support of any kind, nor do they want to go on drifting. The sovereignty of Puerto Rico will be established by recognizing its independence or by admitting it as a Federal State of the United States, on an equal footing with the other states and with full representation in the Federal Congress".

3. Speech by PIP President, at Columbia University, New York City, December 19, 1952.

In its issue for December 23, 1952, the San Juan newspaper EL MUNDO carried a United Press dispatch datelined December 22 at New York City, reflecting that on December 19, 1952, Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION de GRACIA had given two addresses at Columbia University in New York City. The press dispatch relates that Dr. CONCEPCION was invited by a member of the Political Science faculty of this University. The press dispatch stated that Dr. CONCEPCION told the students, Puerto Rico is "The only Latin American Nation which has not achieved its independence", and affirmed that "Puerto Rico is a colony of the United States." According to the press dispatch, Dr. CONCEPCION told the students that the government of Puerto Rico is a government of revokable powers since "The Congress of the United States presently has the authority to revoke Public Law 600, the mis-named Constitution and all the laws approved by the Puerto Rican Legislature". The PIP President added that Puerto Rico continues to be a territorial possession of the United States and that Congress "Within the scope of the powers conferred

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upon it by the so-called territorial clause of the North American Constitution, could even sell Puerto Rico to some other power".

4. Statement of Dr. CONCEPCION on January 4, 1953,
Regarding United States Department of State
Bulletin 888.

In its issue for January 5, 1953, the San Juan newspaper EL MUNDO carried an article stating that on the previous day the PIP President had issued a statement in which he declared that a recent official document of the Federal Government had defined Puerto Rico as a "Dependent Territory". Dr. CONCEPCION said that the Federal document to which he referred reflects the true thought of the United States Government with respect to the actual significance of congressional law 600 and the "So-called Constitution". According to Dr. CONCEPCION, the document in question is Bulletin 888 dated November 26, 1952, issued by the United States Department of State. This Bulletin announces a meeting of the Caribbean Commission (Comision del Caribe), and declares, according to Dr. CONCEPCION, "The delegates of all the dependent territories of the Caribbean, including the French West Indies and the territories of the United States - Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands - will meet under the auspices of the Caribbean Commission."

In his statement on January 4, 1953, Dr. CONCEPCION complained that the January, 1953 issue of the Annals of the American Academy of Political Science "Will be devoted to propaganda in favor of Colonialism". Dr. CONCEPCION referred to the fact that this issue of the "Annals" would contain articles concerning the present political and economical status of Puerto Rico, all written by persons presently or formerly connected with the government of Puerto Rico. Dr. CONCEPCION declared that these articles were written by "Colonial Agents in Puerto Rico, and the United States", and that the articles were "Intended to try to cover up the shameful state of colonialism in which our country continues to be kept."

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5. Statement of PIP President January, 1953, regarding United States Note to the United Nations.

In his column "Lo Que Se"(What I Know) appearing in the January 26, 1953 issue of the San Juan Newspaper EL IMPARCIAL the political commentator TEOFILO MALDONADO stated that on January 27, 1953, Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION de GRACIA had informed him that the PIP would appear before the United Nations to oppose the notice which former President TRUMAN recently gave the United Nations, to the effect that the United States will no longer submit reports to the United Nations concerning Puerto Rico as a dependant territory. Certain of Dr. CONCEPCION'S remarks as reported by MALDONADO are translated as follows:

"Our party will appear in writing before the United Nations to oppose President TRUMAN'S pretensions that the United States has been relieved of its obligations of reporting on the conditions of Puerto Rico as required of Article 73 of the Charter of the United Nations. We must call it to everyone's attention that TRUMAN waited until the last moment to make an announcement about which there had been cackling for six months. The action of the former President is in open contradiction to that expressed by the Congress of the United States on the occasion of the passing of Law 600 concerning the so-called Constitution. The official North American attitude, made manifest before and after the approval of that pseudo-constitutional absurdity, is that the economic, political and social relations between Puerto Rico and the United States have remained unaltered."

6. Communications between the PIP and the United Nations, March, 1953, Regarding the United States Note Presented to the United Nations on March 22, 1953.

Articles appearing in the San Juan newspapers EL MUNDO and EL IMPARCIAL on March 25, 1953, indicated that the leadership of the PIP had communicated with the Secretary General of the

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United Nations Organization, asking that an audience before the United Nations be arranged so that the PIP might officially present the contention that Puerto Rico, under its new constitution, has not become self-governing, but remains a possession of the United States. The articles indicate that this cablegram to the United Nations, dated March 23, 1953, was signed by the PIP President and by the 14 other PIP leaders who are presently seated in the Legislature of Puerto Rico. The cablegram stated that the PIP desires an opportunity to express its point of view with regard to the note which the government of the United States recently presented to the United Nations Organization making known its decision to stop submitting reports on conditions in Puerto Rico, on the grounds that the new constitution of Puerto Rico provides that Puerto Rico shall be an autonomous commonwealth. According to the newspaper articles, the PIP cablegram stated in part: "Our contention based upon the constant legislative practice of the Congress is that the so-called constitution of Puerto Rico is nothing more than a colonial statute under which the Island remains a non-autonomous territory, subject to the absolute power of the Congress of the United States". The PIP communication concluded by stating that the PIP is ready to appear before the United Nations on any date which might be designated.

According to an article which appeared in EL IMPARCIAL on March 26, 1953, the PIP cablegram to the United Nations dated March 23, 1953, was delivered to the Secretariat of the United Nations on March 24, 1953 at 12:29 P.M., through the facilities of all-American Cables and Radio Incorporated.

An article which appeared in the San Juan newspaper EL MUNDO on March 27, 1953, reflects that in confirmation of the cable sent to the United Nations on March 23, 1953, the PIP leaders sent to the Secretary General of the United Nations, a letter dated March 25, 1953. The EL MUNDO article reflects that copies of this letter and of the cable which had been sent on March 23, 1953, were sent to each of the delegates accredited to United Nations. The article reflects that the

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PIP letter dated March 25, 1953 was signed by the PIP Senators Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION de GRACIA, EUGENIO FONT SUAREZ FRANCISCO M. SUSONI, WILLIAM CORDOVA CHIRINO, and RAFAEL BETANCOURT, as well as by the PIP Representatives: BALTAZAR QUINONES ELIAS, JOSE LUIS FELIU PESQUERA, RAFAEL ARJONA SIACA, LUIS A. ARCHILLA LAUGIER, HECTOR RAMOS MIMOSO, ISABELINO MARZAN, MARCOS A. RAMIREZ IRIZARRY, SANTIAGO PINEIRO, EVARISTO CARRASQUILLO, and JESUS RODRIGUEZ BENITEZ. The text of this letter as set forth in this EL MUNDO article is translated as follows:

"This letter is intended to confirm our cablegram of 3-23-53, which asks, in the name of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico, for an audience concerning the note presented by the Government of the United States of America with reference to its decision to submit no more reports henceforth concerning the dependent territory of Puerto Rico. A copy of the cablegram in English and in Spanish is included.

"The note presented by the United States is based upon the approval of a so-called 'Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico', which is nothing more than a colonial statute put through under the coercive influence of the United States, and, according to the State Department in a letter dated 4-24-50, 'in such a way that the formal consent of the Puerto Ricans is given to their present relations with the United States'. Since 1898 these relations have been of a colonial nature. When the Congress of the United States approved a law authorizing the Puerto Ricans to subject themselves to the law of a colonial statute, which would be known in the future as the 'Constitution of Puerto Rico', the official reports of the Congressional committees of the Senate and of the House, as well as the reports of the Departments of State and Interior made it plain that 'This measure does not change the fundamental political, social and economic relations of Puerto Rico with the United States'. In effect, this insignificant constitution does not make the slightest

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change in the status of being a territory or colonial possession of the United States, which status Puerto Rico has possessed since the occupation of the Island by military forces of the United States in 1898. Authority to deal with the basic problems of our people continues to be exercised by the Congress of the United States and not by the people or the Legislature of Puerto Rico.

"The so-called Constitution is simply an evasion of the rights of the people of Puerto Rico and of the responsibility of the United States. The present political status of Puerto Rico does not fulfill the requirements fixed by the United Nations as prerequisite if a nation which has territories under its jurisdiction is to be relieved of the responsibility of submitting reports.

"The Independence Party of Puerto Rico renews today, its formal petition for an audience before the United Nations concerning the note presented by the United States with regard to Puerto Rico. Please present our petition to the Public Committee on Reports and to the Fideicommissary Council (Consejo de Fideicomisos)."

"An article appearing in the San Juan newspaper "EL IMPARCIAL", on March 28, 1953, indicates that on March 27, 1953, the PIP received a letter from the Secretary General of the United Nations dated March 24, 1953, which acknowledged the cablegram that Dr. CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, in his capacity as President of the PIP, had sent to the United Nations on March 23, 1953. The text of this letter from the Secretary General of the United Nations, as it appears in the article, is translated from the Spanish as follows:

"The Secretary-General of the United Nations has the honor of acknowledging the receipt of the cablegram of the President of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico dated 3-23-53, petitioning for an audience concerning the note submitted by the United States in regard to its decision not to submit additional reports

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about the territory of Puerto Rico. In regard to the text of that cablegram the Secretary General desires to communicate the following:

"In accordance with Resolution 222 (III) of the General Assembly, the United Nations will investigate and consider the communication submitted by the Government of the United States of America advising the Secretary General of its decision to submit no further information concerning Puerto Rico, under Article 73 of the charter. Actually, the Committee on Information Concerning Dependent Territories, in its session for 1953, will have the responsibility of considering the document submitted by the United States in accordance with the above mentioned resolution.

"The request for an audience will be properly referred to the appropriate agencies of the United Nations."

7. Visit of the PIP President to the United Nations, and Other Activity April, 1953

The San Juan newspaper "EL MUNDO", in its issue for April 6, 1953 carried a United Press dispatch datelined April 5, 1953 at New York City, which stated that Dr. CONCEPCIÓN DE GRACIA, the PIP President, left that date for Washington, D. C. after spending several days in New York carrying on negotiations at the United Nations. According to the article, the PIP leader refused to comment concerning the nature of these negotiations but the article added that according to informed sources, these negotiations had to do with a note which the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. HENRY CABOT LODGE, presented on March 22, 1953, to the General Secretariat of the United Nations setting forth the decision of the United States to submit no more reports concerning Puerto Rico. The article stated that these sources of information advised that the PIP President visited various offices of the United Nations on April 2 and 3, 1953, holding lengthy conferences with officials of that world organization.

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In its issue for April 14, 1953, the San Juan newspaper "EL MUNDO" carried a United Press dispatch datelined April 13, 1953, at New York City indicating that the PIP President had given an interview to the Press at New York City on that date. This dispatch reflects that Dr. CONCEPCION arrived in New York City from Washington, D. C., on the night of April 12, 1953, after having attended a meeting of the organization of American States held in the Pan-American Union Building at Washington, D. C., on April 12, 1953, which meeting was addressed by President EISENHOWER. The press dispatch quotes Dr. CONCEPCION as having commented: "It cannot fail to become apparent to an individual so well informed as is President EISENHOWER, that there can be neither stability nor democracy while one of our Latin American nations is kept in a state of odious servitude as is occurring in the lamentable case of Puerto Rico." The dispatch states that Dr. CONCEPCION arrived in New York City from Puerto Rico on April 2, 1953, and that for the next two days he carried on negotiations at the United Nations. According to the dispatch, Dr. CONCEPCION then proceeded to Washington, D.C., where he spent a week at the Pentagon investigating the case of the Puerto Rican soldiers court martialed last fall in Korea. The press dispatch states that Dr. CONCEPCION explained that the PIP had presented a petition to the United Nations asking that it be granted a hearing in connection with a notice given by the United States to the effect that the United States Government will no longer submit information about Puerto Rico, because the Island has now secured full self-government - a contention which the PIP does not accept. Dr. CONCEPCION said that, as a result of his efforts, the Secretary General of the United Nations had informed him that the petition will be transmitted by the officials to the Committee on Information Concerning Dependent Territories. He added that he had been officially informed that that committee will open its session at the United Nations on August 18, 1953.

The San Juan newspaper, "EL MUNDO" and "EL IMPARCIAL" in their issues of April 17, 1953, carried articles concerning the PIP sponsored celebration held at San Juan in honor of the birthday of JOSE DE DIEGO, April 16th. These articles

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reflect that in speaking before the tomb of JOSE DE DIEGO at the San Juan cemetery, on April 16, 1953, Dr. CONCEPCION stated that a Latin American Republic, whose name he did not mention, had promised "to be the standard bearer of the cause of Puerto Rico before the United Nations". The "EL MUNDO" article indicates that after the PIP ceremonies were completed, the PIP President was questioned concerning this statement. According to the article, the PIP President stated that he was not in a position at present to reveal the identity of this Republic. The article points out that during Dr. CONCEPCION'S recent visit to the United States, he visited with various diplomatic representatives in Washington and at New York City.

In its issue for April 17, 1953, the San Juan newspaper "EL MUNDO" carried an article indicating that the PIP is preparing a memorial for the United Nations setting forth its objections to the attitude of the United States toward Puerto Rico. According to this article, the memorial is almost ready for presentation to the United Nations. The article states that on April 16, 1953, the PIP President, CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, announced that the PIP intends to submit a memorial to the United Nations impugning the right of the United States to stop submitting annual reports to that international body concerning the situation of Puerto Rico. Dr. CONCEPCION indicated that the memorial was almost completed. He indicated that, in all probability, he would return to New York prior to the meeting of the Ad Hoc Commission on Factors, of the United Nations, and would continue his efforts on behalf of the PIP. The PIP leader declared that, as a result of his last visit to the General Secretariat of the United Nations, the PIP will address itself to the above mentioned Ad Hoc Commission on Factors as well as to the Commission on Information concerning Dependent Territories, soliciting an audience before them so as to present the PIP contentions.

The article reflects that recently the PIP directed itself to the General Secretariat of the United Nations asking that a PIP petition be disseminated to the Committee on Information

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Concerning Dependent Territories. This PIP petition, according to the article, requested that public hearings be held concerning a note of the North American Government in which the latter indicated that it would no longer submit reports concerning the situation in Puerto Rico. The article states that Dr. CONCEPCION advised that the PIP will also ask the General Secretariat of the United Nations to transmit to the Ad Hoc Commission on Factors a petition of the PIP requesting that Commission inform the General Assembly that the case of Puerto Rico does not meet the factors or circumstances necessary before it can be declared that a territory enjoys full self-government. Dr. CONCEPCION informed that on Thursday, April 2nd, he conferred at the General Secretariat with three high-ranking officials of the United Nations discussing with them "the status of the unilateral action of the United States" and soliciting information concerning the official procedure which should be followed in order to channelize the opposition by the PIP. The PIP leader said: "I obtained complete information concerning this matter and I can say that they extended to me every sort of deference and courtesy. I was especially pleased that they should have granted me appointments on Holy Thursday and Good Friday, despite the fact that I gave them less than twenty-four hours notice."

8. Statements of the PIP President during May, 1953

The San Juan newspaper EL IMPARCIAL, in its issue for May 7, 1953, reported the text of a speech which Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION de GRACIA had given in the Senate of Puerto Rico. The article reflects that Dr. CONCEPCION stated that, the United States asks that the United Nations relieve it of the obligations of continuing to submit reports concerning Puerto Rico. In his speech, Dr. CONCEPCION pointed out that in his opinion, Puerto Rico does not meet the requirements which the United Nations has set up to determine that a formerly dependent territory has achieved self-government. In the course of his remarks, Dr. CONCEPCION stated "The United States has maintained Puerto Rico at all times, and now maintains it, under the so-called Constitution, in the pure and simple status of being a territorial or colonial

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possession, subject to arbitrary and unilateral power of the Congress." The PIP President pointed out that Puerto Rico does not enjoy representation by voice or vote in the Congress since the resident commissioner can only report concerning the affairs of the Island. Dr. CONCEPCION stated "The Congress recognized in the Foraker Act (first organic act of Puerto Rico) the natural citizenship of the Puerto Ricans. By the Jones Act, (second organic act of Puerto Rico) Congress revoked this just law and imposed upon the Puerto Ricans the citizenship of the United States, against the will of the country, which had clamored for the preservation of its natural citizenship."

An article which appeared in the San Juan Newspaper EL IMPARCIAL on May 18, 1953, reported a speech which Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION de GRACIA had made recently in the Senate of Puerto Rico. In his speech, Dr. CONCEPCION traced the history of independent feeling in Puerto Rico and pointed out that Puerto Rico as a Spanish possession, had representation in the Spanish Legislature, amounting in 1898 to three seats in the Senate and 16 in the House of Deputies. Dr. CONCEPCION further pointed out that in 1898 all the members of the Autonomous Cabinet governing Puerto Rico had signed a letter asking the Spanish General to furnish arms so that the Puerto Ricans could resist the invasion being led by General MILES of the United States. Dr. CONCEPCION stated that these Puerto Rican leaders decided against making any resistance to the United States invasion, on account of the fact that General MILES issued a proclamation assuring that Puerto Rico would receive the guarantees and benefits of the free institutions of the United States. Dr. CONCEPCION further pointed out that the Treaty of Paris of December 10, 1899, in Article 9, made the formal promise that the civil rights and the political status of the natural inhabitants of the territories ceded to the United States would be determined by the Congress of the United States. PIP leader declared that 55 years has passed since this treaty but that the Congress had never discharged this responsibility. The PIP President discussed the various factors set up by the United Nations to determine the political status of a

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territory which claimed to be sovereign and he concluded that the present status of Puerto Rico does not fulfill the conditions necessary to sovereignty.

9. Meeting of PIP Leaders with United States Delegate to the United Nations, June, 1953

An article appearing in the San Juan Newspaper EL MUNDO on June 24, 1953, reflects that Mr. BENJAMIN GERIG, described as a Delegate of the United States to the United Nations, had held an interview with the PIP leaders. The article reflects that Mr. GERIG had come to Puerto Rico to secure information to be used in presenting before the United Nations the contention that the political status of the Island has been changed. According to the article, the PIP President wrote a letter to Mr. GERIG requesting an audience so that the PIP might present its objections to to the contention that Puerto Rico should be considered a self-governing community. The article states that on June 23, 1953, at the Capital of Puerto Rico, a private conference was arranged between Mr. GERIG and the following PIP leaders:

Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION de GRACIA
RAFAEL ARJONA SIACA,
VICENTE GEIGEL, POLANCO
MARCOS A. RAMIREZ

According to the EL MUNDO article, the PIP leaders expounded their reasons for opposing the proposition that Puerto Rico should not be considered as a dependent territory. They also told Mr. GERIG that they had already communicated with the proper United Nations Commissions asking that those commissions refuse to accept the request of the United States Department of State that it no longer be obligated to submit reports concerning Puerto Rico, because Puerto Rico had secured an autonomous form of Government.

The EL MUNDO article reflects that Mr. GERIG told the PIP leaders that the main purpose of his visit to Puerto Rico was to collect direct information to defend before the

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United Nations, the contention of the United States that henceforth it need no longer present reports concerning Puerto Rico, since the United States no longer considers Puerto Rico to be a dependent territory. Mr. GERIG reportedly told the PIP leaders that he was nevertheless very happy to know the point of view of the PIP minority so that he would have a complete picture of the general political situation in Puerto Rico. The EL MUNDO article reflects that Mr. GERIG left Puerto Rico for Washington, D. C., on June 23, 1953.

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D. ACTIVITIES CONCERNING
PUERTO RICAN TROOPS IN KOREA

1. Activities Prior to the
Election of November 4, 1952

In its issue for September 16, 1952, the San Juan newspaper, "El Mundo," printed a United Press dispatch datelined September 15 at New York City. This dispatch states that the PIP President, Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, in speaking to a group gathered at the "Casa Borinquen" (PIP Headquarters at New York City), stated that the PIP "does not want Puerto Ricans to participate in any future war unless our people are previously consulted." According to the dispatch, the PIP President declared that the present Government of Puerto Rico has "betrayed the youth of Puerto Rico" by permitting 75,000 Puerto Ricans to be sent to die in Korea without the consent of the Puerto Rican people. The press dispatch noted that following the gathering at the "Casa Borinquen," Dr. CONCEPCION left New York City for San Juan, Puerto Rico on September 14, 1952.

On October 1, 1952, Officer [REDACTED], a member of the Puerto Rico Police Department stationed at Comerio, Puerto Rico, advised that he had been present on September 28, 1952 at a PIP campaign meeting held publicly at Comerio. Officer [REDACTED] said that MANUEL GOMEZ RIVERA spoke at this meeting, stating, among other things, that Puerto Rican parents should not let their sons leave Puerto Rico to serve in the United States armed forces unless they are willing to sell their sons to the U. S. Government for \$10,000 each. Officer [REDACTED] further related that DANIEL GUERRERO HERNANDEZ, recently discharged from the U. S. Army, also spoke at this meeting, stating among other things:

"The Government of Puerto Rico is responsible for our soldiers fighting in Korea. The 65th Infantry Regiment has recently suffered extremely heavy losses and the Government of Puerto Rico was responsible for this. I invite Puerto Rican mothers and fathers to vote with the Independence Party of Puerto Rico so that your sons may return to their homes and never again have to fight for a foreign nation."

Officer [REDACTED] advised that both of the above-mentioned speakers are considered by the police at Comerio to be sympathizers of the NPFR.

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On October 22, 1952, the San Juan newspaper, "El Imparcial," carried an article reflecting that in a public statement, Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA declared, "I sincerely endorse the suggestion which the President of the Statehood Party, MIGUEL A. GARCIA MENDEZ, made to Governor MUNOZ MARIN that a memorial be sent to the President of the United States, urging the recall of Puerto Rican troops from the battlefields of Korea." The article says that the PIP President made this statement in commenting on a suggestion of GARCIA MENDEZ which had been published in "El Imparcial" on October 21, 1952. A portion of the statement of Dr. CONCEPCION quoted in this article is translated as follows:

"In my capacity as President of the Independence Party. I would be ready to join with GARCIA MENDEZ and MUNOZ MARIN in signing such a memorial to President TRUMAN. The Independence Party believes that the Puerto Rican soldiers ought to be immediately evacuated from the battlefields of Korea. This is our position, and it is one of the principal points of our platform. The Puerto Rican soldiers are fighting, shedding their blood, giving their lives for the liberty of other peoples, while their own land continues to possess a colonial status."

The article adds that Dr. CONCEPCION pointed out that Puerto Rican soldiers are carried off to war without the Puerto Rican people having been consulted in the matter.

An article appearing in "El Imparcial" on October 29, 1952 reports remarks made at a PIP campaign rally at Arecibo, Puerto Rico, on October 26, 1952 by ISRAEL LUGO LOPEZ, a Sergeant in the armed forces of the United States. Some of Sergeant LOPEZ's remarks as quoted by the newspaper article are translated as follows:

"I have just returned from Korea. I have witnessed the slaughter of which we Puerto Ricans were victims under the command of Colonel CORDERO, and we Puerto Ricans are suffering the burden of serving as cannon fodder at the posts where the fighting is heaviest. But that would not matter if we Puerto Ricans received treatment equal to that received by those whom we here call 'continental citizens'....On the journey from Korea to Japan, we were two days without food despite our protests against such treatment. An officer asked me

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where I was from. I said: 'Puerto Rico.' He remarked: 'What the devil is Puerto Rico and where is it?' I felt the shame one feels when that which one loves most is abused and I answered: 'Puerto Rico is a colony of the United States.'"

The article states that Military Policemen started to arrest Sergeant LUGO while he was speaking on the platform but were prevented by FRANCISCO M. SUSONI (who is now a PIP Senator in the Insular Legislature) who reminded them that the tribune is privileged. The article states that when Sergeant LUGO left the platform, he was arrested by the Military Police, while members of the Puerto Rico Police Department held back the citizens who had surrounded the military jeep and who were uttering threats and protests at the arrest of Sergeant LUGO.

In November, 1952, T-,, a source of known reliability, made available a letter which had been received by [REDACTED] who has suffered bereavement as a result of the use of Puerto Rican troops in Korea. This letter is translated as follows:

b7c

"New York, N.Y.
October 21, 1952

b7c [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Puerto Rico

"Dear Sir:

b7c "A few days ago we wrote to [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] in your town, and after extending our sympathy for the death of his son in Korea, we explained to him why his son was taken away to meet such a fate. In a few words, we said the following:

"Due to the fact that Puerto Rico has neither voice nor vote in the Congress of the United States, our sons are sent off to Korea without the proper training and in a number which is greater than that from any other state in the Union. We emphasize the fact that Dr. ANTONIO FERNOS ISORN, Resident Commissioner, offered 100,000 Puerto Ricans to fight in Korea.

Did Mr. FERNOS discuss the matter with the fathers of the Island? Does FERNOS have any sons. No! If he had any, he would not offer them. Did the son of Governor MUNOZ MARIN go to war in Korea? No! What did Mr. ANTONIO MIRO SOJO, President of the Police Commission, do when they called his son to go into the Army? This man made a great commotion and took the case to court. He can do it, but not you, not I, nor can the great majority of us. He is a millionaire.'

"The preceding should convince you that the government of Puerto Rico cannot and does not defend the rights of our sons, and consequently, they must go to their deaths. This same government believes that since the relatives of soldiers receive a government allowance, it is not necessary to find work for the laborers. Therefore, they waste the public funds, and when they want more, they impose scientific taxations.

"All this can be stopped by removing the government in power and turning over the reins to someone new who sees to it that our boys do not go off to war and instills honesty in the government. THE INDEPENDENCE PARTY OF PUERTO RICO is the only party able to do this, for it is not at the service of the corporations. On giving your vote to the PIF on November 4, you will find satisfaction in having helped to avert the evils imposed upon us by the colony.

"I also want to extend my condolence to you for the loss of your son, and I ask you to give serious attention to what I am telling you. I have never expected anything from politics, for I already have a good job, but I feel that I must look out for the welfare of my native land, no matter how far away I may be.

"I am at your service, and I hope you will forgive my boldness in writing to you.

"Very respectfully,

/s/ "LUIS QUINONES
1536 Lexington Avenue
New York 29, N.Y."

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2. The PIP and the Case of
Puerto Rican Soldiers Accused
of Misconduct in Korea

In its issue for January 27, 1953, the San Juan newspaper "El Imparcial" carried an article stating that the PIP legislators had introduced a resolution asking that a joint committee composed of members of both houses of the Puerto Rican Legislative Assembly be set up to investigate the treatment of Puerto Rican soldiers in Korea, and the case of the 87 soldiers accused of misconduct before the enemy.

The full text of this resolution is translated from the newspaper article as follows:

"WHEREAS, information published in the daily press of the United States and Puerto Rico, and news coming from the battle front in Korea reveal that during the month of September 1952, several hundred Puerto Rican soldiers of the 65th Infantry Regiment were sacrificed as suicide troops with the intention of taking Kelly Hill, in the face of superior enemy forces;

"WHEREAS, it has been revealed that during the month of October, 1952, the military command ordered Puerto Rican troops to attempt to take another hill, in the face of superior enemy forces so situated strategically that the first units would be rapidly decimated, thus awakening in the remainder a feeling of protest at the reckless endeavor and the useless sacrifice of human lives; which culminated in the refusal of some soldiers to be sacrificed in a suicide maneuver;

"WHEREAS, it is alleged that this sacrifice, carried out without the measures necessary to protect the lives of the men thrown into the assault, created a situation of natural discontent and indignation among the soldiers of the 65th Infantry Regiment;

"WHEREAS, the third Infantry Division of the United States has revealed that on account of this incident eighty-seven (87) soldiers and an officer of

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of the 65th Infantry Regiment have been judged by Court Martial, with sentences of six months to ten (10) years imprisonment at hard labor being imposed upon them;

"WHEREAS, it is alleged that the Puerto Rican troops in KOREA have been victims of unjust, abusive and discriminatory practices, such as: (1) that of sending them to the battle front without the prolonged training that North American troops are accustomed to receive; (2) that of being used in combat service when they are sick or in a state of convalescence; (3) that of keeping them at the front, without relief, longer than is specified by military regulations; (4) that of assigning to them the most dangerous missions, and a larger number of combat missions than are assigned to other units, with the result that the Puerto Rican casualties are proportionally greater than are those of the forty-eight (48) states of the American Union;

"WHEREAS, the people of Puerto Rico and this Legislative Assembly are interested in knowing the true situation of the Puerto Rican soldiers in Korea;

"THEREFORE, the Senate with the concurrence of the House of Representatives agrees:

(1) - to appoint a Legislative Committee to investigate everything concerning the situation of Puerto Rican troops stationed in Korea, to secure the facts and reports from competent authorities, and to communicate to the Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico its conclusions with pertinent recommendations;

(2) - on this committee, adequate representation will be given to the minority parties;

(3) - the expenses and expenditures of this committee in the performance of this commission will be paid from whatever funds are available to the Senate and the House of Representatives of Puerto Rico."

In its issue for January 30, 1953, the San Juan newspaper "El Imparcial" carried an article setting forth the remarks made by

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the PIP President, GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, in which he declared that the Puerto Rican Governor LUIS MUNOZ MARIN was responsible for the case of the Puerto Rican soldiers in Korea. According to the article, Dr. CONCEPCION accused MUNOZ of being responsible for a "most inhuman crime" which has been committed in Korea, against Puerto Rican soldiers, and alleged that Puerto Rican soldiers continue being thrown into the most dangerous efforts of the Korean conflict. Some of the remarks of Dr. CONCEPCION as set forth in this article are translated as follows:

"The problem raised by the sad situation in which our compatriots are caught in Korea, as has been revealed by the Press, has served to make manifest, once again, the unlimited servility and the incredible negligence of our government in that which pertains to the fortunes of our valorous soldiers who there suffer the horrors of war. According to public reports, letters from Korea have been received in Puerto Rico since last November advising of the court martial procedures to which our boys were being submitted for alleged improper conduct in the discharge of their combat duties. According to the above mentioned reports, these letters came to the knowledge, not of unknown private individuals, but to that of prominent persons of high position in the official life of the country, such as Colonel LOPEZ DUFREY of the National Guard and Colonel ALBERTO ARRILLAGA, the military aide of the Governor of Puerto Rico.

"It is obvious that the Governor must have been informed by those persons. But furthermore, and to place the matter beyond all doubt, it is the Governor himself, who in the Press of Wednesday, January 28, publicly advised that more than two months previously he had received letters directly from our compatriots stationed in Korea, which informed him of the court martial trials impending against some of our soldiers stationed there. That is to say, when the trials had not yet been held, when the intervention of the Governor would have been more opportune and effective on behalf of these soldiers fallen into misfortune, nothing was done. Everything was kept quiet, and while that drama developed in Korea, all those in the higher spheres of government here were very busy

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preparing sumptuous parties for the inauguration of the Governor's new term and were sending invitations left and right to the officials of various neighboring lands for them to attend, expenses paid by the Government of Puerto Rico. Thus passed the days, the weeks, and the months, until, finally, unexpectedly, the news burst from the press like a bomb. And then there came here a hurry scurry to simulate an interest in the matter and an assiduousness which had not existed before. None of this will suffice, at this point, to conceal the unheard of inattention and the criminal negligence of the executive branch of our government and especially the Governor of Puerto Rico, in regard to this matter.

"The Governor of the brand new Commonwealth did not dare to raise, opportunely, even the most timid voice of protest in defense of our soldiers. It is clear that the authorities of our association in the so called free and voluntary pact are unable to make any urgent requests. They have to permit the 65th Infantry to continue being the scapegoat of the fight in Korea, the group which has suffered, proportionally, more casualties than have all the other troops stationed there by the North Americans themselves or by other members of the United Nations. They have to continue agreeing for (Puerto Ricans) to go to fight wars on foreign soil and that if we are there (on foreign soil) it is voluntarily - just as our pact with the United States is - according to them, free and voluntary. These are the facts. Let the people of Puerto Rico who suffer deeply from the pain and misery of the situation of our soldiers in Korea make the judgment. We abide by their verdict. Against our soldiers, we repeat, a most inhuman crime has been committed and they have been made victims of a most cruel and incredible negligence. For all this the Governor of Puerto Rico is responsible."

In its issue for April 6, 1953, the San Juan newspaper "El Mundo" carried an article indicating that Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, the President of the FIP, left New York City for Washington, D.C. on April 5, 1952. According to the article, Dr. CONCEPCION

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said that he was going to Washington to talk with officials of the Board of Review of the United States Army in regard to the case of the Puerto Rican soldiers sentenced in Korea, who had entrusted their defense to him.

On April 14, 1953, the San Juan newspaper "El Mundo" carried a press dispatch datelined April 13, 1953 at New York City, indicating that the PIP President, Dr. CONCEPCION DE GRACIA had given an interview to the press at New York City on that date.

This press dispatch reflects that Dr. CONCEPCION arrived in New York City from Puerto Rico on April 2, 1953, and that after two days of activity at the United Nations, he left New York City on April 5, 1953, for Washington, D. C. where he worked until April 10, 1953, studying the cases of 23 of the 94 Puerto Ricans who were sentenced by court martial in Korea. According to the press dispatch, Dr. CONCEPCION made his study through the assistance of the Pentagon Office of the Military Defense Counsel which the Army has afforded the accused soldiers.

Dr. CONCEPCION said that in addition to studying the proceedings in the cases of the 23 soldiers, he also prepared writs of errors and conferred with Colonel STANLEY W. JONES and Lt. Colonel E. R. MINNICK who are in charge of the defense.

The following portion of Dr. CONCEPCION's statement to the United Press is translated from the Spanish as follows:

"After having studied the records of the cases and after having examined the proceedings of the preliminary investigation carried out, I have no doubt of the innocence of the accused and I am confident that the sentences will be revoked as a result of the appeal. Colonel MINNICK invited me to join in the defense of all the cases and I accepted. I solicited and obtained an extension of the writs of errors."

In its issue for April 15, 1953, the San Juan newspaper "El Mundo" carried an article reflecting that on April 14, 1953, Dr. CONCEPCION DE GRACIA returned to Puerto Rico and appeared before the Insular Senate to make a brief report of his efforts in connection with the defense of the 94 Puerto Rican soldiers who had been convicted by court martial. During the speech Dr. CONCEPCION declared that he was invited by the appeal defense of the Army to participate in the preparation of the defense and in the review of the proceedings of

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the cases. He added that he studied the necessary items in the cases of 39 of the Puerto Rican soldiers and that he was called upon for suggestions which were accepted and incorporated into the petition which was prepared pointing out errors in the court martial proceedings against this group of Puerto Ricans.

The article reflects that in an interview with "El Mundo," Dr. CONCEPCION stated that the review of the cases of these 39 Puerto Ricans would take place before a Military Board of Review (#7) perhaps in June or July. Senator CONCEPCION DE GRACIA spent five days at the Pentagon in Washington studying the proceedings in the case of 23 soldiers who had entrusted their defense to him and was invited by the Appeals Division to extend his studies to the cases of sixteen other Puerto Ricans who were convicted with the 23 for the same offenses which occurred on the night of November 3 to 4, 1952.

Senator CONCEPCION DE GRACIA stated that on April 10, 1953, he attended the review of the case of Lieutenant JUAN E. GUZMAN and that at all times he made known that the people of Puerto Rico had an enormous interest in seeing that justice was done to our compatriots and that the Senate of Puerto Rico had also expressed a great deal of interest in their fortunes. Dr. CONCEPCION attended this review at the invitation of Colonel STANLEY W. JONES, Chief of the Appeals Division of the Army. At the end of the review, the President of the Board of Review, Colonel CHESTER SILVER, spoke to Senator CONCEPCION DE GRACIA asking him if he desired to make some remark about the case. Dr. CONCEPCION thanked him for his deference since he did not have a right to appear as a lawyer for Lieutenant GUZMAN, and stated that the defense had made an adequate presentation of the case.

The "El Mundo" article reflects that Dr. CONCEPCION, while in Washington, was given a tour of the Military Courts Division under the guidance of Lieutenant HERMAN F. GOEBELS, a military lawyer in the Division of Appeals. The PIP leader stated that the Chief of the Division, Colonel JONES, told him that he would give him every opportunity and facility necessary for conducting interviews in the various camps with the 39 Puerto Ricans whose defense he assumed. Dr. CONCEPCION stated that he intends to make these interviews sometime prior to presenting the cases before the Military Board of Review #7. He stated that working with him on these cases was Lieutenant J. B. AXELMAN, military lawyer of the defense. Dr. CONCEPCION said that AXELMAN with his assistance prepared the writs of errors in the cases of a group of the 39 Puerto Ricans mentioned above and that he had obtained additional time to prepare

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and present an addition of errors. According to the "El Mundo" article, the first writs of errors submitted carried the signature of a lawyer of the Army Division of Appeals and of Dr. CONCEPCION DE GRACIA as the Civilian Defense Lawyer. The PIP Senator stated that he was very satisfied with the facilities given him and the cooperation offered him and the manner in which he was attended during his stay at the Pentagon at Washington, D.C.

In his column, "Lo Que Yo Se" (That I Know) which appeared in the San Juan newspaper "El Imparcial" on June 19, 1953, the political commentator TEOFILO MALDONADO reported that the PIP President had submitted a supplementary writ of errors in the case of 23 Puerto Rican soldiers who were convicted of misconduct in Korea. The errors alleged by Dr. CONCEPCION are quoted in detail by MALDONADO. They are briefed as follows:

- (1) Insufficient evidence to demonstrate disobedience or desertion;
- (2) and (3) Failure to hold an adequate preliminary review and to inform the accused of their right to have a civilian lawyer;
- (4) Failure to inform the accused of their right to have enlisted men serving on the court martial;
- (5) Failure to provide the accused with adequate legal defense;
- (6) and (7) Failure to give adequate consideration to the fact that the accused are unfamiliar with the English language;
- (8) Unequal punishments (ranging from six months to eighteen years imprisonment) imposed for the same offense.

E. LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

1. The Oath of Office

On November 8, 1952, the San Juan newspaper "El Imparcial" carried an article written by an "Imparcial" editor, JACOB CORDOVA CHIRINO, reflecting that on the previous evening the PIP candidates elect to the Insular Legislature discussed plans for the forthcoming session of the legislature. Fr. CORDOVA writes that the PIP legislators planned to use, in taking their oath of office, the

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exact words that JOSE DE DIEGO, who in 1917 was the leader of the movement for Puerto Rican independence, had used in taking the oath of office when he was seated in the Puerto Rican Legislature in 1917. Mr. CORDOVA explained that JOSE DE DIEGO was a firm supporter of Puerto Rican independence, and that in 1917 when the Jones Act (Organic Act of Puerto Rico) went into effect, DE DIEGO had so expressed himself in taking his oath of office as to maintain his integrity as an independentist. Mr. CORDOVA pointed out that five of the new PIP legislators had previously been members of the Puerto Rican Legislature; namely: RAFAEL ARJONA SIACA, EUGENIO FONT SUAREZ, BALTAZAR QUINONES ELIAS, JOSE LUIS FELIU PESQUERA, and WILLIAM CORDOVA CHIRINO. The article further points out that these individuals were formerly legislators for the Popular Democratic Party and states that they left that party because they found it incompatible to be both an independentist and a Popular Party leader.

The San Juan newspaper "El Mundo" in its issue for January 13, 1953, devoted much space to the opening of the Insular Legislature on January 12, 1953. The newspaper indicated that PIP members elected to the Insular Legislature took their oaths of office just as did the legislators elected by the other parties. According to "El Mundo," the only unusual incident that occurred took place in the House of Representatives where the PIP representative JOSE LUIS FELIU PESQUERA, after taking his oath of office, said in a loud voice: "and long live the independence of Puerto Rico and long live Christ the King." (y que viva la independencia de Puerto Rico v que viva Cristo Rey.) The newspaper explains that in addition to being a strong independentist, FELIU is a fervent Catholic Christian. According to "El Mundo," the gallery responded to FELIU's declaration with some applause but with a considerable amount of booing and hissing. The PIP representative RAFAEL ARJONA SIACA rose to protest this action by the galleries and the provisional President of the House of Representatives asked the public to refrain from making such demonstrations.

Elsewhere in this issue of "El Mundo" appeared an article entitled, "PIP Legislators Explain Why They Took the Oath of Office." This article explains that after the PIP legislators took their oath of office, Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA in the Senate and BALTAZAR QUINONES ELIAS in the House read out identical statements to the effect that the oath of office taken by the PIP legislators in no way signifies renunciation of the ideal of independence or modification of PIP opposition to the constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The text of this statement is translated from the Spanish as follows:

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"We have taken an oath of office before this Body, as prescribed in Section 16 of Article VI of the Organic Statute of Puerto Rico now in force. The statute is almost identical with that required of legislators under the terms of Article 10 of the old Organic Law of Puerto Rico which was known as the Jones Law. Since this is a loyalty oath, just as the oaths which at times are utilized by governments as 'statements of tyranny' according to the words of that eminent Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Honorable HUGO L. BLACK, we believe it is our duty to place on record the significance and the scope of our action.

"In view of the oaths which we have taken, we accept as a legal reality the unjust regime now established in Puerto Rico. Within that mentioned regime, we will struggle for the consummation of our political objectives, utilizing the procedures of democracy.

"We have taken the oath of office without any sort of reservation since the taking of this oath does not signify renunciation of our ideological position nor the slightest modification of our opposition to Law #600 of the Congress of the United States, 'to the misnamed constitution and to the military system which now rules in our Fatherland.'

"The taking of the oath of office has been in accordance with the programmatic position of our party. The Independence Party of Puerto Rico is an anti-colonial party which struggles to liquidate the colonial government and to substitute for it an equitable regime founded upon the sovereignty of our people. In its struggle, our party utilizes to combat and liquidate the colonial regime all workable instruments which that regime places in its hands.

"We who received at the polls the mandate of the independence public to represent it in the legislative house, reiterate our oath to combat the colonial system with all our strength, within the framework which we have previously pointed out; and we reaffirm our unquenchable determination not to rest until we are successful in replacing it with

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a legal order of liberty based upon the possession and enjoyment of sovereignty by the People of Puerto Rico."

2. Resolution Calling for the
Independence of Puerto Rico

According to articles appearing in the San Juan newspapers "El Mundo" and "El Imparcial" on January 13, 1953, the PIP legislators presented identical resolutions in the Senate and in the House of Representatives on January 12, 1953, calling upon the Congress of the United States to recognize immediately the independence of Puerto Rico. All of the PIP Senators signed the Senate copy and all of the PIP Representatives signed the House copy. According to the newspaper articles, the PIP resolution was declared out of order and the PIP legislators were permitted to read only the title of the resolution and to present it officially to the Secretary of each house. According to the "El Mundo" article, considerable applause was heard from the galleries when Dr. CONCEPCION DE GRACIA presented this resolution to the Senate. The title of this resolution and text are translated from the Spanish as follows:

Title: "To Repudiate the Colonial Status Which Prevails in Puerto Rico and to Demand of the Congress of the United States Immediate Recognition of the National Independence of Puerto Rico, and Their Other Possessions."

Text: WHEREAS, from the year 1898 up to the present, the government of the United States has maintained in Puerto Rico a colonial type of political regime, contrary to the rights of the people of Puerto Rico to rule their own destiny, and detrimental to the natural and progressive economy and culture, and in virtue of which the Congress of the United States exercises omnipotent power over Puerto Rican life;

"WHEREAS, the promulgation of the Organic Statute of the so-called Commonwealth of Puerto Rico has retained in Puerto Rico the colonial system, with all its arbitrariness, injustices and intervention by the government of the United States in our community affairs;

"WHEREAS, the people of Puerto Rico repudiate the colonial system and in fact all forms of government

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which do not derive from the exercise of their own sovereignty, aspiring as they do to constitute themselves into a free, independent and sovereign people, on terms of friendship with the United States and the other democratic countries of the world,

"THEREFORE, the legislative assembly of Puerto Rico RESOLVES:

"Article 1 - To demand of the Congress of the United States by means of this present petition, the immediate termination of the colonial system prevalent in Puerto Rico and the recognition of the National independence of the Puerto Rican people.

"Article 2 - To take steps to insure that the independence of Puerto Rico will be established under such agreements and readjustments as will facilitate the speedy transition from the present colonial economy into an economy of our free people.

"Article 3 - To designate a permanent legislative commission with the powers necessary to negotiate, with the government and with the people of the United States, the consummation of this resolution.

"Article 4 - To send a certified copy of this resolution to the President and Congress of the United States.

"Article 5 - All laws and resolutions opposed to the present resolution are rescinded by it.

"Article 6 - This resolution being of an urgent and necessary character, begins to operate immediately upon approval."

3. Resolution Opposing
Military Service

The San Juan newspaper "El Mundo" in its issue for January 14, 1953, carried an article reflecting that on January 13, 1953, the PIP legislators had presented a joint resolution asking that Puerto Ricans be exempted from compulsory military service and that all Puerto Rican soldiers now fighting in Korea be returned to Puerto

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Rico with the exception of those who should freely and voluntarily express a desire to remain in Korea.

Among the provisions of this PIP resolution were several paragraphs impugning the moral right of the United States to conscript Puerto Ricans into the Army of the United States. These paragraphs are translated as follows:

"It is a fundamental principle of democracies that laws should emanate from the will of the people which they govern, freely expressed by their legislative representatives in the legislative body which enacts them. From this fundamental principle necessarily arises a corollary which denies the legal right of laws to govern peoples who do not possess the right of participation in the election of the legislative bodies.

"The imposition upon the Puerto Rican people of the duty of respecting and obeying under threat of severe punitive sanction federal laws approved by the Congress of the United States, in the election of whose members the people of Puerto Rico possess no effective participation whatsoever, constitutes an open violation of those principles which are deemed to be essential in the political organization of all generally democratic peoples.

"Compulsory military service in time of war or in periods of peace occupies a prominent place among the laws, compulsory obedience to which is imposed upon the Puerto Rican people by the government of the United States in the election of which the people of Puerto Rico do not participate directly or indirectly.

"This forced tribute of blood corresponds in essential aspect with the postulates of justice upon which the American revolution was based and which are consubstantial with the people of the United States.

"Considered in the light of fact, the 'taxation without representation' imposed by England upon the peoples of her original thirteen colonies which began their liberating revolution in order to free

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themselves of it--was not even remotely so onerous and cruel as the conscription without representation which the United States of America imposes upon the Puerto Rican people. The former was merely a financial tribute while the latter is a requisition of life."

4. Debate Concerning the
Legislative Function of the PIP

The San Juan newspaper "El Mundo" on February 4, 1953 printed the text of a debate which had occurred in the Insular House of Representatives on January 30, 1953, between ARCILIO ALVARADO, the floor leader of the majority party, and BALTAZAR QUINONES, the floor leader of the PIP. According to the article, ALVARADO declared that the parliamentary majority should not lose time considering the proposals of the minorities. Among other things, he is quoted as stating: "I do not believe that it would be useful to waste the time of this body discussing the program of the minority parties. I do believe that it will be useful to present the program of the majority party to the floor, so as to hear such objections and suggestions as the minorities may have concerning them...."

In answering these remarks, QUINONES pointed out that ALVARADO's contention would deny the legislative function of the minority. QUINONES contended that the legislators of the minority have the right and the duty "to legislate, to defend their program, to try to harmonize the contradictory provisions of one program with those of another, and to try to carry its program as far forward as possible...."

5. Proposal for Chauffeur Organization

In its issue for January 23, 1953, the San Juan newspaper "El Imparcial" reported that the PIP Senators had introduced a bill which would authorize the organization of chauffeurs into a quasi-governmental General Association of Chauffeurs in Puerto Rico (Asociacion General de Choferes de Puerto Rico). The PIP measure provides that at the invitation of the Chairman of the Public Service Commission of Puerto Rico, a municipal assembly of chauffeurs shall be held in each municipality on September 6, 1953 for the purpose of electing delegates to a general assembly which will be convened for the purpose of determining, through secret ballot, whether the chauffeurs desire to be organized through the establishment of the General Association of Chauffeurs of Puerto Rico.

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The PIP measure provides that if the vote should be favorable, the Secretary of State of Puerto Rico will be so notified, and the organization will be formally constituted into a legal entity with legal authority. The PIP bill provides that it will be the duty of the General Association of Chauffeurs of Puerto Rico to cooperate in the enforcement of traffic laws so as to reduce accidents; to defend the rights of its members; and to promote their economic, professional, and cultural betterment.

Articles in the San Juan press during March 1953 reflect that on March 15, 1953, the Puerto Rico Chauffeurs Union (Syndicato de Transporte de Puerto Rico) voted to call an island-wide transportation strike for March 19, 1953 for a period of ten days unless the above-mentioned PIP legislative proposal was passed. The strike began on the morning of March 19, 1953 and was terminated in the afternoon of March 20, 1953.

The San Juan newspaper "El Mundo" in its issue for March 19, 1953, carried an article concerning the PIP viewpoint with regard to a decision by the Insular Legislature to take no action concerning the PIP bill proposing chauffeur organization, so long as the chauffeurs of Puerto Rico should remain on strike. The newspaper article reflects that the members of the majority party, the Popular Democratic Party, were joined by the legislators of the Statehood Party in support of a resolution declaring that, "The welfare and the benefit of the people must be our supreme law. Part of this welfare and part of this benefit of the people is the preservation of democratic principles. The Legislature will never act under pressure." The article relates that in commenting on this legislation the PIP leader in the House of Representatives, BALTAZAR QUINONES ELIAS, stated that the purpose of the legislature is to legislate and that it is the duty of the legislators to legislate on the basis of the merits of a measure and not upon the basis of the acts of persons who are outside of the legislative branch. QUINONES added that the mission of the Legislative Assembly is not to investigate whether or not there is coercion or menace of strike, but to consider measures and to approve those which are good and to reject those which are bad. QUINONES recalled that the organization of the chauffeurs was once a part of the program of the Popular Democratic Party and that on two occasions the Popular Party legislature had approved the project only to have it vetoed upon both occasions by the Governor. QUINONES stated that he had discussed the strike and the duties of the Legislature with several leaders of the chauffeurs and had told them that their petition stating that the Legislature must act within 72 hours ought to be revoked.

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The San Juan newspaper "El Mundo" on March 25, 1953 carried an article stating that the Insular Senate on March 24, 1953 had rejected a PIP motion to present to the floor of the Senate for discussion Senate Bill #95, which is a PIP proposal calling for the organization of public chauffeurs. The article states that this is the fourth time that such a motion by the PIP has been defeated. According to the article, Senate Bill #95 has been in the hands of the Labor Committee of the Senate since January 23, 1953, the date upon which it was presented by the PIP. Senator GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA of the PIP in presenting his motion that the bill be brought to the floor for discussion, took notice of the fact that the bill had been in the hands of the Labor Committee for two months without any explanation having been given by the Labor Committee for its failure to consider the bill and to send it to the floor of the Senate.

During March 1953, T-2, of known reliability, reported having learned that during the chauffeurs' strike of March 19-20, 1953, CLAUDIO FLORES (described by T-2 as secretary of the PIP Committee for Arecibo, Puerto Rico, and as secretary of the Arecibo local of the Chauffeurs Union), told a group of chauffeurs that the PIP proposal, elevating chauffeurs to a professional status, must sooner or later be passed at any cost. According to T-2, FLORES advised the drivers that the public must not learn of the "political angle" involved but must believe that betterment of the drivers' working conditions is the only goal of the law providing for chauffeur organization. The informant explained that by "political angle" FLORES meant the use of the chauffeurs union to achieve PIP political objectives. T-2 said that the headquarters of the Arecibo PIP committee was open at all times during the strike and that many conferences were held there between striking chauffeurs. T-2 said that the PIP paid for the gasoline used by the strikers and that the strikers were fed at the "Bar Riondo," a cafe owned by FRANCISCO CARDONA, a PIP leader of Arecibo. T-2 expressed the opinion that the PIP plans to use control of the chauffeurs union as a persuasive lever in dealing with the Legislature of Puerto Rico and with the Popular Democratic Party. T-2 expressed the opinion that the PIP is prepared to condone and even to encourage violence on the part of this union in order to achieve its political goals. T-2 explained that CLAUDIO FLORES had stated that "There will be another strike, better organized, with men who are not afraid to commit violence." T-2 quoted FLORES as stating that next time private automobiles will be stopped and nothing will move.

Later in March 1953, T-2 reported having learned that FUNDADOR RODRIGUEZ VIRUET (who was a candidate of the PIP for the Legislature

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of Puerto Rico in November 1952) in referring to the chauffeurs' strike, commented that it was the first attempt on the part of the PIP to display its power and that more attempts will follow.

6. Reaction to the Governor's Message

In its issue for March 11, 1953, the San Juan newspaper "El Imparcial" carried an editorial concerning the message of the Governor of Puerto Rico to the Insular Legislature. The editorial quotes the Governor as having stated that, "The minorities desire to offer the loyalty which we all owe to the essential unity of the country, indispensable to democracy;.....it is partly because of this loyalty....that the Constitutional Convention desired the presence of minorities in these Houses." The editorial states that the Governor's words sounded very well, but that the actual fact has been that the Governor has ignored the minorities and has followed the policy of considering that legal opposition is an element foreign to government.

The March 11, 1953 issue of "El Imparcial" also carried an article setting forth an address which Senator GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA of the PIP had delivered in the Insular Senate on March 9, 1953 concerning the Governor's message to the Legislature. In his speech, as reported in "El Imparcial," Senator CONCEPCION attacked the Governor's message as incorrect and misleading. He also attacked the failure of the Governor to present the problem of the political status of Puerto Rico before the legislative houses for consideration.

The San Juan newspaper "El Mundo" in its issue of March 11, 1953 carried an article setting forth remarks which the PIP leader in the House of Representatives, BALTAZAR QUINONES ELIAS, had made concerning the Governor's message to the Legislature. According to the article, QUINONES expressed his appreciation for the recognition which the Governor had made of the minorities, and stated that although the Governor's message did not present a clear objective, it was a better message than had been previous messages which were simply political propaganda. He stated that in some respects this message represented a return to the program which the Popular Democratic Party had had in 1940 when he, QUINONES, had been active in that party.

7. PIP Memorial Directed to the Agricultural Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives

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An article appearing in the San Juan newspaper "El Imparcial" on April 9, 1953, reflects that a memorial signed by all of the legislators of the PIP was presented to visiting members of the Agricultural Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives on the afternoon of April 8, 1953, following a joint session of the Insular Legislature held in honor of that visit. According to the article, this PIP memorial urged the necessity of settling the political status of Puerto Rico by recognition of Puerto Rican independence under such financial and commercial agreements and adjustments as would be adequate to secure a self-sufficient economy to the island. The following excerpts from this PIP memorial are translated as follows:

"What we need is democracy, authentic democracy, a Government of the people, by and for the Puerto Rican people, on terms of friendship and cooperation with the United States and the rest of the democratic world.

"Since the year 1898, Puerto Rico has been a territorial possession of the United States, subject as such to the complete authority of Congress, under Article IV, Section II, paragraph 2 of the Federal Constitution. This situation of supreme control over Puerto Rico has not been changed in the least by the approval of the so-called constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

"In effect, the Congress has full power to annul or revoke at any moment the so-called constitution, and all the laws approved by the Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico does not enjoy a single attribute of sovereignty. Its political condition today is of the same colonial nature as the system imposed on the Island in 1898.

"Puerto Rico has been, and despite the so-called constitution, continues to be under the custom laws of the United States, which has established a monopoly market in the Island for the benefit of North American manufacturers, to the exclusion of all other commerce, thus obliging the Puerto Ricans to make all their importations from the market of the United States, at high prices without any competition whatsoever. The Island also continues to

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be subject to the cabotage laws of the United States, which compel it to use for all its commerce, ships of North American Registry, with very high freight costs. Since almost all of the foodstuffs are imported from the United States at high prices, and since the freight costs must be added to their prices, the cost of living in the Island is necessarily high and beyond the reach of its poor population."

According to the article, a copy of the political platform of the PIP was set forth in the memorial, together with information that in the election of 1948, the PIP obtained 66,000 votes, while in the election of 1952, it received 126,000 votes.

8. Other Legislative Activity of the PIP

In its issue for February 18, 1953, the San Juan newspaper "El Imparcial" carried an article reflecting that the PIP legislators had presented a joint resolution on February 17, 1953 in the House and Senate of Puerto Rico asking that the Congress of the United States withdraw Puerto Rico from the jurisdiction of the Taft-Hartley law.

The San Juan newspaper "El Mundo" in its issue for April 17, 1953, carried an article stating that the PIP minority in the Insular House of Representatives had presented two bills which would give representation to minority parties in the municipal assemblies and in the Board of Commissioners of the capital city. According to the PIP bills, proportional representation would be given to those political parties receiving more than ten per cent of the local vote.

An article appearing in the San Juan newspaper "El Mundo" on April 23, 1953 stated that on April 22, 1953 the floor leaders of the PIP in the Senate of Puerto Rico and in the House of Representatives of Puerto Rico presented similar petitions asking that 28 PIP bills and joint resolutions be brought to the floor of the Legislature for discussion. The PIP legislators complained that up to the present time none of the numerous projects of law and joint resolutions submitted by the PIP minority had been reported out of the legislative committees. In addition to the measures mentioned in previous paragraphs, the measures to which the PIP leaders called attention included administrative laws concerning public employees, laws related to the insular tax system, bills calling for specific public construction activity, and bills granting property titles to persons who occupy certain types of government owned land.

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Other bills listed by the PIP leaders included a bill extending the right of suffrage to all persons eighteen years of age or more, a bill prohibiting the imposition of political quotas upon government employees and a bill prohibiting banks and private corporations from making political contributions.

An article appearing in the San Juan newspaper "El Mundo" on May 2, 1953 reflects that the PIP minority offered great opposition to a majority party measure presented in the Senate of Puerto Rico authorizing the Government of the United States to rent land in Puerto Rico for naval, military, and other public purposes. The PIP legislators declared that the Government of Puerto Rico ought to try to recover some of the land which is already in the hands of the Federal Government, and specifically referred to lands in Barrio Borinquen of Aguadilla and in the Island of Vieques. The PIP legislators declared that much of the land now held by the Federal Government in those areas is not presently used for any useful military purpose and that the jurisdiction of the Federal Government over those lands had created great problems for hundreds of poor families.

The San Juan newspaper "El Mundo" in its issue for May 5, 1953, carried an article reflecting that on May 4, 1953 the Senate of Puerto Rico approved a PIP bill creating a legislative commission to investigate the problems confronting the people of Vieques Island as a result of the fact that the greater part of that island is occupied by the Armed Forces of the United States and by a government corporation. The article indicated that this is the first measure proposed by the PIP to be approved by the Legislature of Puerto Rico.

The San Juan newspaper "El Mundo" on May 7, 1953, carried articles stating that the Senate of Puerto Rico had approved a PIP sponsored measure prohibiting any bank or corporation from making contributions or payments in connection with political conventions, primaries, or general elections. The article indicated that this was the second PIP sponsored measure to be approved by the parliamentary legislature.

An article appearing in the San Juan newspaper "El Imparcial" on June 11, 1953 reflects that four PIP legislative proposals made during the recently adjourned session of the Insular Legislature, had been declared by the Legislature, prior to adjournment, to be preferential matters that would be considered at the beginning of the next regular session of the Legislative Assembly beginning in

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January 1954. These four measures are the following:

Senate Bill #78 prohibiting the imposition of political quotas upon public employees;

Senate Bill #231 providing for minority representation on the Board of Commissioners of the capital city;

Joint Resolution of the Senate #2 demanding repatriation of Puerto Rican troops from Korea;

Joint Resolution of the Senate #3 amending the Constitution so as to confer the right of suffrage upon persons eighteen years of age or older.

Numerous articles appearing in the San Juan press during the session of the Insular Legislature from January to June of 1953 reflect that the PIP legislators frequently opposed measures sponsored by the parliamentary majority. The newspaper articles reflect that the PIP legislators particularly opposed bills having to do with the expenditure of public funds. Among other things, the PIP legislators voted against measures to grant deficiency appropriations, against measures to grant funds to the Industrial Development Administration of Puerto Rico, against a project authorizing the Government Transport Office to acquire equipment and to construct garages and warehouses, against measures granting funds to the Washington Industrial Office of the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico, against the general budget of Puerto Rico, and against a bill which authorized the use of public funds to pay the expenses of government functionaries and foreigners invited to visit Puerto Rico in their official capacity.

II. LEADERSHIP OF THE PIP

A. ORGANIZATION OF THE PIP

Information set forth in this section was received from T-3, of known reliability, from T-4, of unknown reliability, who is in a position to know the organizational structure of the PIP, and from review of newspaper articles appearing in the San Juan press during the past year.

1. Municipal Committees

Municipal Committees of the PIP are organized in each of the municipalities into which Puerto Rico is divided. Each of these committees has a President and such other officers as the size of the municipality may require. These committees are responsible for maintaining up to date rosters of the PIP voters in their respective municipalities and for carrying on the organizational activities of the PIP at a local level. These committees have the responsibility of carrying on a program of orientation and propaganda aimed at securing new members for the PIP. The Municipal Committees are the basic units of PIP organization and have supervisory responsibility over any committees which may be organized in the various barrios into which the municipalities are divided. At the last large assembly of the PIP in November of 1952, the Municipal Committees were charged with the responsibility of organizing committees in the rural barrios. The Municipal Committees sent delegates to the General Assembly of the PIP.

2. General Assembly of the PIP

The General Assembly of the PIP, theoretically consists of the entire Party membership, but the official delegates of the various Municipal Committees actually transact the important business of the Assembly. The General Assembly meets once every four years, but a special General Assembly can be convoked at any time by the Party leadership. The General Assembly is the basic policy-making body of the PIP, but in actual practice, the policy-making decisions are usually made by the Board of Directors of the PIP.

3. The Board of Directors of the PIP

The governing body of the PIP is a Board of Directors consisting of slightly more than one hundred individuals. According to an article appearing in the San Juan newspaper "El Mundo" on July 29, 1952, there were at that time 108 persons on the Board of Directors of the PIP. The Board of Directors was formed at the Organizing Assembly of the PIP in 1946, and it is directly responsible to the General Assembly of the PIP. It meets quarterly and can be convoked for special meetings by the leaders of the Party. Each senatorial district of Puerto Rico is represented on the Board of Directors by eight individuals elected at District Assemblies, and there are, in addition, members-at-large, including all of the PIP members elected to the Insular Legislature. The officers of the Board of Directors are elected by the General Assembly of the PIP and serve also as the officers of the Executive Committee and of the Party itself.

4. Executive Council of the PIP

An Executive Council directs the routine activities of the Party and meets frequently at the headquarters of the PIP located in the Edificio Algodonera, an office building in Santurce, Puerto Rico.

The Executive Council consists of:

President - GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA
Vice President - BALTAZAR QUINONES ELIAS
Secretary General - JOSE LUIS FELIU PESQUERA
Treasurer - HECTOR RAMOS NIMOSO

and thirty members who are integrated into the following permanent committees:

Committee on Electoral Matters
Chairman - EUGENIO FONT SUAREZ
Committee on Political Organization
Chairman - GABRIEL VICENTE MAURA
Committee on Legislation
Chairman - MARCOS A. RAMIREZ
Committee on Financial Matters
Chairman - FRANCISCO MANRIQUE CABRERA
Committee on Propaganda
Chairman - WILLIAM CORDOVA CHIRINO

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Also serving on the Executive Committee of the PIP is VICENTE GEIGEL POLANCO who has been given the title: Legal Counselor of the PIP.

B. THE LEGISLATORS OF THE PIP

As a result of the elections of November, 1952, the PIP is represented in the Legislature of Puerto Rico by the following individuals:

Senators At Large

GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA
FRANCISCO M. SUSONI, JR.
EUGENIO FONT SUAREZ
WILLIAM CORDOVA CHIRINO
RAFAEL BETANCOURT

Representatives At Large

BALTAZAR QUINONES ELIAS
JOSE LUIS FELIU PESQUERA
HECTOR RAMOS MIMOSO
RAFAEL ARJONA SIACA
MARCOS A. RAMIREZ
LUIS ARCHILLA LAUGIER
ISABELINO MARZAN
SANTIAGO PINEIRO
EVARISTO CARRASQUILLO
JESUS RODRIQUEZ BENITEZ

It is noted that articles appearing in the San Juan newspaper, "El Imparcial," on November 24 and 27, 1952, reflect that FRANCISCO M. SUSONI, JR., listed above as a PIP member, who is now a Senator in the Insular Legislature, was the lawyer defending an NPPR member then on trial at the Arecibo Superior Court, Arecibo, Puerto Rico. This Nationalist, MANUEL MENA DE JESUS, was convicted by the Arecibo District Court of having committed first degree murder and assault to commit murder during the Nationalist uprising of October 30, 1950.

It is further noted that on September 29, 1952, Captain [REDACTED] Arecibo Zone, Puerto Rico Police Department, advised that on September 25, 1952, he and Detective [REDACTED]

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L had been discussing politics with FRANCISCO M. SUSONI, JR. Captain [redacted] related that SUSONI had stated, "We are not going to kill Puerto Ricans, but if killing has to be done, we will know where we have to go." Captain [redacted] could offer no explanation of SUSONI's words, except that in his opinion it indicated that SUSONI might possibly support violence against United States authorities in Puerto Rico.

It is noted that EVARISTO CARRASQUILLO, who is listed above as a PIP member, now a Representative in the Puerto Rican Legislature, was identified by the Puerto Rico Police Department and by T-5, of known reliability, as having been present at the NPPR commemorative activities held in celebration of the birthday of JOSE DE DIEGO at San Juan, Puerto Rico, on April 16, 1952. T-5 reported that EVARISTO CARRASQUILLO was a Secretary of the Municipal Committee of the PIP for Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. The informant related that it was not unusual for members of the PIP to participate at times with the NPPR in celebration of a Memorial Day, such as DE DIEGO Day. (DE DIEGO was a pro-Independence leader in Puerto Rico whose birthday is a public holiday in Puerto Rico.)

It is noted that LUIS ARCHILLA LAUGIER, who is listed above as a PIP member, now a Representative in the Puerto Rican Legislature, was identified on March 10, 1953 by Special Insular Prosecuting Attorney JOSE C. APONTE as the defense lawyer of an NPPR member who had been arrested in January, 1953, and charged with assault with intent to kill and with violation of the Insular Firearms Law. These charges arose out of an incident which occurred on January 1, 1953, during which this Nationalist, [redacted] b7c exchanged shots with two members of the Puerto Rico Police Department in the Plaza of Naranjito, Puerto Rico.

C. PIP OFFICERS IN THE UNITED STATES

An article appearing in the San Juan newspaper, "El Mundo," on December 10, 1952, reflects that during CONCEPCION DE GRACIA's trip he presided over a special assembly of the PIP committee for New York City, at which the following persons were elected officers:

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President
Vice-President
Second Vice-President
Treasurer
Assistant Treasurer
Auditor
Secretary of Activities
Secretary of Information
Secretary General
Vocales (Board Members)

LORENZO PINERO RIVERA
WILLIAM RODRIGUEZ CARRASQUILLO
LUIS QUINONES
JOSE ROURA
JOSE A. GONZALEZ
ARTURO JIMENEZ
MARIO CANEVARO
JULIO VIVES
ENRIQUE FONSECA
Miss RAQUEL DIAZ
Miss NORMA DEL VALLE
EMILIO PAGAN GARCIA
ARMENGOL IGLESIAS
JULIO RODRIGUEZ
JUAN H. CORDERO

The San Juan newspaper, "El Mundo," on December 17, 1952, carried an article reflecting that during CONCEPCION DE GRACIA's trip, he presided on December 14, 1952, at a PIP meeting at Bridgeport, Connecticut, at which there was organized a Bridgeport committee of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico. According to the article, the following persons were elected members of this committee:

President
Vice-President
Secretary
Treasurer General
Secretary of Activities
Assistant Secretary of Activities
Secretary General
Auditor
Corresponding Secretary
Activity Director
Vocales (Board Directors)

ISMAEL RIVERA
ROBERTO DIAZ
ANGEL DIAZ
GREGORIO DIAZ
GLORIA RIVAS
ANIBAL SOTOMAYOR
ERNESTO RIVERA
VICTOR MARTINEZ
ENRIQUE GONZALEZ
DANIEL RESTO
PEDRO JUAN RANOS
EUGENIA RIVERA
VICENTE VELEZ
ALBERTO HIDALGO
RICHARD FELIU

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D. MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES OF THE PIP, REORGANIZED DURING THE PAST YEAR

An article appearing in the July 7, 1952 issue of "El Imparcial," datelined at Aguada, Puerto Rico, by J. VILLARUBIA SANTIAGO as correspondent, reflects that at a meeting directed by BALTAZAR QUINONES ELIAS, Vice-President of the PIP, the Aguada Committee of the PIP had been constituted to consist of the following persons:

EVANGELISTA GONZALEZ
JULIO PEREZ JIMENEZ
LUIS OLIVARES
JOSE TORRES MUNIZ
CELESTINO MORET
ANDRES CARRERO
BLANCA NILSA MORET
CARMEN OSORIO ARROYO
VICTORIA TORRES CRESPO
RITA SOTO
PRIMITIVO A. ACEVEDO
JOSE GONZALEZ ORAMA
MARCIAL GONZALEZ OTERO
NELSON RIVERA
JULIO VADI
CELESTINO RUIZ JIMENEZ
FRANCISCO AGUDO ROSA
VICTOR GARCIA
OTILIO GONZALEZ MEJIA
FRANCISCO ROMAN
JORGE CRESPO LOPEZ

The San Juan newspaper, "El Mundo," in its issue of December 22, 1952, contained an article stating that the Municipal Committee of the PIP in Fajardo, Puerto Rico, had been reorganized at an assembly presided over by FERNANDO MILAN, JR., and GILBERTO R. GONZALEZ. The article listed the following as the new officers of the Municipal Board of the PIP for Fajardo, Puerto Rico:

President	JULIO E. COWREWEIL
Vice-President	JOSE VAZQUEZ
Treasurer	CELESTINO VELILLA MERCADO
Secretary	JOSE SILVA

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Vocales (Voting Members) DOMINGO MOTTA OSORIO
JOHN HUGGINS
LUIS JIMENEZ
MARCELINO RIVERA
FRANCISCO MERCADO
FELIPE GONZALEZ
LEOCADIO DIAZ
LUIS MARTINEZ
TOMAS SANTIAGO
ENRIQUE MALDONADO
Mrs. CARMEN M. BETANCOURT

The San Juan newspaper, "El Mundo," on November 25, 1952, carried an article datelined San German, Puerto Rico.

This article related that the Independentists of San German had held a meeting at which YAMIL GALIB FRANGIE who recently announced his entrance into the PIP, delivered an orientation speech.

At the conclusion of this speech, the following were elected as the PIP committee for the municipality of San German:

President	MANUEL CAMACHO RAMIREZ
Vice President	RAFAEL PABON SALAZAR
Secretary	SALVADOR SAEZ CORALES
Assistant Secretary	RAUL ORTIZ LUGO
Treasurer	JOSE M. CINTRON
Assistant Treasurer	JOSE RODRIGUEZ
Vocales (Voting Members)	EVANGELISTA MENDEZ
	ORLANDO ESTRONZA
	RAFAEL QUINONES RIVERA
	LUIS A. GARCIA
	DOMINGO RIVERA COLLADO
	ALBERTO VAZQUEZ CASTANER
	ENRIQUE PAGAN TOMEI
Marshal	DOMINGO SANTIAGO TORRES
Counselor	YAMIL GALIB FRANGIE

The February 12, 1953 issue of the San Juan newspaper, "El Imparcial," carried an article stating that the Arecibo, Puerto Rico Municipal Committee of the PIP had been reorganized at an assembly presided over by the Rio Piedras PIP leader, GABRIEL VICENTE MAURA. According to the article, the following were elected as the officers

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of the Arecibo Committee:

President	RAFAEL CONCEPCION
Vice-President	GUADALUPE RODRIGUEZ
Secretary	FELIX RODRIGUEZ
Treasurer	JOSEFINA PEREZ DE CABRERA
Sergeant at Arms	FRANCISCO VIRUET CANDELARIA
Vocales (Voting Members)	RAFAEL ROMAN
	FRANCISCO MENA
	LUIS M. DENIS
	BRAULIO GONZALEZ
	Dr. A. ROSA QUINONES
	FRANCISCO CARDONA
	AMPARO RAMIREZ DE AGUADILLA
	MIGUEL CABALLERO
	LUIS VELEZ RIVERA
	FAUSTO ARESTI
	JESUS REYES VEGA
	SEBASTIAN CORTES

III. ELECTORAL STRENGTH OF THE PIP

A. THE GENERAL ELECTION OF NOVEMBER 4, 1952

The Insular Elections held on November 4, 1952, revealed the PIP to be the second largest political party in Puerto Rico. An article appearing in the San Juan newspaper "El Mundo," on November 10, 1952, set forth the following figures as the preliminary tally of votes cast for the four registered Puerto Rican political parties:

Popular Democratic Party	428,272
Independence Party of Puerto Rico	124,691
Statehood Party of Puerto Rico	85,023
Socialist Party	21,903

The incumbent Popular Democratic Party (hereinafter referred to as the PDP) won everyone of the municipalities into which Puerto Rico is divided, receiving in each municipality, more than 50 per cent of the total vote cast for all parties. Although the PDP made a substantial gain over the total of 392,286 votes which it received in 1948, that Party, according to the "El Mundo" article, lost votes in the following seventeen municipalities:

Aguadilla, Barceloneta, Cabo Rojo, Ciales, Coamo, Guayama, Guayanilla, Juana Diaz, Lajas, Manati, Maricao, Penuclas, Ponce II, Rincon, Salinas, Villaalba, Yauco.

The PIP almost doubled its 1948 vote of 65,351, while the Statehood Party of Puerto Rico (hereinafter referred to as the PEP) received approximately the same vote as in 1948, when it received 89,441 votes. The Socialist Party, which received 64,396 votes in 1948, failed to receive 5 per cent of the total vote cast for Governor, and thus, according to Insular law, has ceased to exist as a registered political party, and the "El Mundo" article goes on to state it will have to obtain petitions and re-register if it wishes to participate in future Insular elections.

Vote tallies for the various municipalities of Puerto Rico and for election districts where municipalities are sub-divided for election purposes, were published in "El Mundo" on November 5, 1952, and in "El Imparcial," on November 6, 1952. The following table sets forth the percentage of the total vote cast in each municipality or district, received by the PDP and by the PIP. In those municipalities or districts where another party received a substantial percentage of the total vote, these percentages are also shown. The percentages are correct to one decimal point.

Municipality (or election district)	% PDP	% PIP	% PEP	% Socialist
Adjuntas	63.7	9.1	25.6	
Aguada	73.6	20.1		
Aguadilla	52.6	21.7	25.3	
Aguas Buenas	63.9	14.4	21.5	
Aibonito	74.5	4.2	20.7	
Anasco	64.5	7.2	15.8	12.5
Arecibo	65.4	17.4		15.8
Arroyo	64.5	28.0		
Barceloneta	66.8	8.1		21.5
Barranquitas	84.9	13.6		
Bayamon	62.5	22.8	13.8	
Cabo Rojo	61.4	25.5	11.8	
Caguas	65.1	24.5		
Camuy	66.1	19.7		
Carolina	71.6	22.5		
Catano	51.9	21.5	25.1	

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<u>Municipality (or election district)</u>	<u>% PDP</u>	<u>% PIP</u>	<u>% PEP</u>	<u>% Socialist</u>
Cayey	69.4	14.6	11.8	
Ceiba	74.3	14.4		10.1
Ciales	69.4	7.6	21.4	
Cidra	68.6	26.9		
Coamo	57.4	2.0	37.8	
Comerio	86.8	10.1		
Corozal	64.2	16.1	18.4	
Culebra	73.0	11.2	13.6	
Dorado	74.1	15.1	9.6	
Fajardo	57.7	36.9		
Guanica	65.4	22.3	11.2	
Guayama	76.6	17.1		
Guayanilla	67.1	14.5	17.2	
Guaynabo	53.9	13.2	30.9	
Gurabo	74.2	15.7		6.2
Hatillo	69.1	18.9	6.9	
Hormigueros	63.9	17.2	17.0	
Humacao	79.9	14.2		
Isabela	61.5	14.2	23.7	
Jayuya	69.3	17.7	9.6	
Juana Diaz	64.2	7.5	23.7	
Juncos	64.9	13.2		20.3
Lajas	73.1	4.6	21.0	
Lares	66.6	24.4	6.6	
Las Marias	80.6	13.1		
Las Piedras	69.6	8.9		17.6
Loiza	63.9	31.1		
Luquillo	83.9	13.6		
Manati	68.4	14.0	14.1	
Maricao	73.6	17.6	8.3	
Maunabo	75.1	20.5		
Mayaguez	61.3	17.4	20.8	
Moca	70.3	24.5		
Morovis	66.1	6.5	20.6	
Naguabo	71.2	20.6		
Naranjito	74.7	12.1	12.1	
Orocovis	61.4	1.7	36.5	
Patillas	70.1	26.5		
Penuelas	58.6	4.9	35.6	
Ponce I	54.2	10.3	34.9	

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Municipality (or election district)	% PDP	% PIP	% PEP	% Socialist
Ponce II	64.3	8.1	26.3	
Quebradillas	59.1	35.6		
Rincon	69.2	7.8	22.0	
Rio Grande	67.6	25.3		
Rio Piedras I	56.5	34.3	8.5	
Rio Piedras II	56.6	30.2	12.0	
Sabana Grande	77.8	5.8	15.1	
Salinas	74.4	8.8	(Progressive Party of Salinas 19.6%)	
San German	70.1	7.8	21.4	
San Juan	57.4	23.7	17.7	
Santurce, Zone I	49.9	36.6	12.2	
Santurce, Zone II	53.2	25.2	20.3	
Santurce, Zone III	53.2	31.3	13.7	
Santurce, Zone IV	54.8	36.1	7.4	
San Lorenzo	51.2	7.0	17.0	24.8
San Sebastian	63.2	31.5		
Santa Isabel	76.6	11.1	11.1	
Toa Alta	76.9	11.7	11.3	
Toa Baja	68.2	15.5	15.4	
Trujillo Alto	65.7	33.0		
Utuado	67.9	22.4	6.0	
Vega Alta	72.4	15.9		8.8
Vega Baja	74.3	16.8		6.9
Vieques	70.1	20.7		7.1
Villalba	71.8	2.7	25.1	
Yabucoa	80.3	14.2		
Yauco	66.7	18.8	12.5	

It will be noted from the table set forth above that the PIP received more than 30 per cent of the vote in the following municipalities:

Fajardo, Loiza, Quebradillas, Rio Piedras, Santurce, San Sebastian, and Trujillo Alto. It is further noted that the vote tallies upon which the percentages set forth above were based had not been checked by the Insular Election Board.

On December 3, 1952, the San Juan newspaper "El Mundo" carried an article stating that the Insular Election Board had completed

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its check of the votes cast in Puerto Rico on November 4, 1952, and had certified the following as the official results:

Popular Democratic Party - - - - -	429,064
(Partido Popular Democratico)	
Independence Party of Puerto Rico- - -	125,734
(Partido Independentista Puertorriqueno)	
Statehood Party of Puerto Rico - - -	85,172
(Partido Estadista Puertorriqueno)	
Socialist Party - - - - -	21,655
(Partido Socialista)	
Progressive Party of Salinas - - - - -	1,201
(Partido Progresista Salinense)	
Borinquen Party - - - - -	493
(Partido Boricua)	
Peoples Party - - - - -	383
(Partido del Pueblo)	
Federal Party of Puerto Rico - - - - -	341
(Partido Federal Puertorriqueno)	

The last four parties listed were registered in only a few of the municipalities of the Island.

By Senatorial District, the final vote count, certified by the Insular Election Board, was as follows, for the major political parties:

<u>Senatorial District</u>	<u>PDP</u>	<u>PIP</u>	<u>PEP</u>	<u>PS</u>
I - San Juan	49,284	29,342	11,122	1,131
II - Bayamon	50,664	17,548	11,467	1,041
III - Arecibo	57,784	12,844	5,949	7,677
IV - Aguadilla	53,351	17,215	10,309	1,971
V - Mayaguez	53,087	12,419	15,162	800
VI - Ponce	47,588	6,240	21,818	720
VII - Guayama	60,764	15,360	6,487	1,361
VIII - Humacao	56,542	14,766	2,858	6,954

The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico provided for representation of the minority parties in the Insular Legislature in the amount of nine Senators and seventeen Representatives to be divided among the minority parties in accordance with the number of votes cast for the gubernatorial candidate of those parties. The Legislators declared elected under this Constitutional provision are, first, the Legislative Candidates-at-Large, starting

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with the candidate who received the largest number of votes. If a minority party is entitled to more representation than the number of its Legislative Candidates-at-Large, the Constitution provides that these will be the candidates from those districts where the minority party concerned received the highest percentage of the total district vote.

Aside from the minority representation authorized by the Constitution, the Insular House of Representatives consists of forty members, representing the forty legislative districts of the Island, and eleven representatives elected at large. An article appearing in "El Mundo" on November 6, 1952, reflects that the popular Democratic Party elected all of its forty candidates for district representatives as well as seven candidates at large. The other four candidates directly elected by popular vote as representatives at large are:

PIP

BALTAZAR QUINONES ELIAS
JOSE L. FELIU PESQUERA

PEP

LUIS A. FERRE
LEOPOLDO FIGUEROA CARRERAS

The article reflected that a third PIP candidate at large, RAFAEL ARJONA SIACA, received almost as many votes as the second PEP representative, Mr. FIGUEROA.

In addition to these four representatives directly elected by the minority parties, those parties under the Constitution are entitled to thirteen additional representatives so as to raise the minority representation to a total of seventeen. According to articles appearing in "El Mundo," during November, 1952, the Insular Election Board allocated seven of these representatives to the PIP and four to the PEP, while two were not allocated, pending a decision as to whether or not the Socialist Party was entitled to legislative representation.

An article appearing in "El Mundo" on November 20, 1952, reflects that the Insular Election Board had declared that the seven

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representatives allocated to the PIP were the following:

RAFAEL ARJONA SIACA (Candidate-at-Large)
HECTOR RAMOS MIMOSO (Candidate-at-Large)
LUIS ARCHILLA LAUGIER (Candidate-at-Large)
MARCOS A. RAMIREZ (Candidate-at-Large)
ISABELINO MARZAN (Candidate-at-Large)
SANTIAGO PINERO (Candidate for District IV,
Zone IV, of Santurce, Puerto Rico)
EVARISTO CARRASQUILLO (Candidate for District V,
Rio Piedras I, consisting of
Hato Rey, Puerto Nuevo, and
Caparra Heights)

(Later it was decided that another PIP representative should be declared elected, JESUS RODRIGUEZ BENITEZ, the candidate for District II, which is composed of Zones I and II of Santurce, Puerto Rico.)

Insular law provided for the election of two Senators from each of the eight senatorial districts of the Island and for the election of eleven Senators-at-Large. The Popular Democratic Party elected all sixteen of its district candidates for senator and also seven candidates for Senator-at-Large.

An article appearing in "El Mundo" on November 6, 1952, reflects that the following minority party candidates for Senator-at-Large were elected by direct vote on November 4, 1952:

PIP

GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA
FRANCISCO M. SUSONI, JR.
EUGENIO FONT SUAREZ

PEP

MIGUEL A. GARCIA MENDEZ

Since the Constitution provides for a total minority representation of nine Senators, five senatorial candidates remained to be declared elected. Upon the basis of votes received, two of these were allocated to the PIP and two to the PEP, while one seat was not allocated, pending decision as to whether or not the Socialist Party was entitled to representation in the Legislature.

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The two PIP Senators declared elected under this provision are:

WILLIAM CORDOVA CHIRINO (Candidate-at-Large)
RAFAEL BETANCOURT (Candidate for District I,
San Juan)

It is noted that according to the above-mentioned article, appearing in "El Mundo" on November 20, 1952, the Insular Election Board decided the election of BETANCOURT over GABRIEL VICENTE MAURA by allocating mixed votes - 34 to BETANCOURT and 28 to VICENTE. BETANCOURT and VICENTE had received identical numbers (29, 342) of straight-ticket PIP votes.

The San Juan newspaper, "El Mundo," in its issue for January 12, 1953, carried an article reflecting that on January 11, 1953, the Insular Board of Elections had certified the election of the fourteen minority party candidates elected by indirect vote in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The article indicates that the Board voted unanimously in favor of certifying the election of eleven of these candidates, but that the vote was three to two in the case of three candidates. The article indicates that the Popular Democratic Party member, SAMUEL R. QUINONES, and the Socialist Party member, ANTONIO REYES DELGADO, voted against the certification of those three candidates on the grounds that those legislative seats should have been given to candidates of the now legally defunct Socialist Party. According to the article, the majority of the Board; the Chairman, Mr. WILLIAM M. AMY; the Independence Party member, EUGENIO FONT SUAREZ, and the Statehood Party member, Dr. LEOPOLDO FIGUEROA, voted to certify the election of two disputed PEP candidates and one disputed PIP candidate, in accordance with a ruling handed down by the Insular Department of Justice sustaining the contention that no legislative seats should be assigned to the legally defunct Socialist Party.

The article stated that the composition of the Insular Legislature taking office on January 12, 1953, would be as follows:

Senate: 32 member; 23 of the PDP; 5 of the PIP; and 4 of the PEP.
House: 64 members; 47 of the PDP; 10 of the PIP; and 7 of the PEP.

Those whose certification was disputed are: Senator ANTONIA CABASSA and Representative ANGEL A. LOYOLA of the PEP, as well as Representative JESUS RODRIGUEZ BENITEZ of the PIP.

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According to the article, the PIP members of the legislative houses are:

Senators: GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, EUGENIO FONT SUAREZ, FRANCISCO M. SUSONI, JR., WILLIAM CORDOVA CHIRINO and RAFAEL BETANCOURT

Representatives: BALTAZAR QUINONES ELIAS, JOSE LUIS FELIU PESQUERA, RAFAEL ARJONA SIACA, LUIS ARCHILLA LAUGIER, HECTOR RAMOS MIMOSO, MARCOS A. RAMIREZ, ISABELINO MARZAN, JESUS RODRIGUEZ BENITEZ, SANTIAGO PINEIRO, and EVARISTO CARRASQUILLO

All of the above PIP legislators are Legislators-at-Large, although some of them ran as candidates for one of the Districts into which Puerto Rico is divided.

B. COMMENTS BY PARTY LEADERS

The San Juan newspaper, "El Mundo," in its issue for November 7, 1952, carried a lengthy public statement by Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA concerning the results of the general election of November 4, 1952. In his statement, the PIP President declared that the PIP had come out of the election as the second party in Puerto Rico and as an important and powerful force of criticism in the public life of Puerto Rico. The PIP President declared that the results of the general election makes the PIP "a sure winner" in the election of 1956.

The PIP President stated that it had been very difficult for the PIP to mobilize its electorate because of lack of money, automobiles, and other physical assets. He stated that he believed about 50,000 PIP voters could not participate in the election of November 4, 1952, because of transportation difficulties and because of lack of knowledge of the voting procedure. He stated that in addition to these 5,000 voters, "We have to count the more than 100,000 voters who could not register, due to the plotting of the Popular Party President and Colonial Governor of Puerto Rico, LUIS MUNOZ MARIN." (Here the Independence Party President refers to the fact that voting registration in Puerto Rico is carried out infrequently, the last registration having taken place on a day in March of 1952.)

The PIP President further alleged that there were many thousands of PIP voters absent from the Island for economic reasons and that many PIP voters serving in the armed forces of the United States had also been unable to vote in the general election. He stated

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that according to his analysis, "The effective force of the PIP includes about 300,000 voters."

In his statement, the PIP President alleged that the leaders of the majority party, the Popular Democratic Party, had expected to have more than 500,000 votes cast in its favor and that a leader of the Statehood Party had declared that that Party would receive 200,000 votes. The PIP President stated that he respected the members of the Statehood Party as persons believing in the sovereignty of Puerto Rico, and suggested that the Statehood Party members ought to join with the PIP. The PIP President also called upon the approximately 20,000 Socialist voters who, he said, "threw away their vote in yesterday's elections" to join the PIP as the Party having the most advanced social and economic program in the history of Puerto Rico.

The PIP President ended his public statement in the following way (translated from the Spanish):

"Yesterday's elections point to our great party as sure winner in the elections of 1956 and as a powerful force of opposition and influence in the next four years . . . If we could do so much from 1948 to 1952 with only 65,000 voters and without legislative representation, imagine what we can do in the four years to come with double that number of votes and with fifteen legislators. We are a party in a state of dynamic grow. No one can detain the march of this definite movement toward victory. Responding to the call that reaches me from all over Puerto Rico, from thousands of messages in my possession, I have the very definite honor of declaring the campaign of 1956 formally and officially open. I have scheduled a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Party for tomorrow, Friday (November 7, 1952). I have also called a meeting of the Board of Directors for next Sunday (November 9, 1952). In these meetings we will consider our future plan of campaign . . . Expressing once more my deepest devotion, I say to everyone, today as yesterday, and always, 'Onward to the fight and to the victory!'"

In an article which appeared in "El Mundo," a San Juan newspaper, on November 15, 1952, CARLOS ROMAN BENITEZ, the Director of the Popular Democratic Party's daily news broadcast, and a successful senatorial candidate of that Party, declared that the separatist ideal of the PIP had suffered a great defeat in the election of 1952. Mr. BENITEZ pointed out that the Popular Democratic Party

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had received the largest number of votes ever cast for any political party in Puerto Rico and that the Popular Democratic Party had established the precedent of being the first and only political party in the history of Puerto Rico to win all of the municipalities and the representative and senatorial districts of the island in a single election. Among other things, Mr. BENITEZ stated:

"All the leaders of the separatist ideal united in the most intense and vigorous campaign that we have ever seen in Puerto Rico The leaders of the PIP united with the Nationalists and with the Communists, they united with 'El Imparcial' which also backs the separatist ideal, and moreover, those citizens who are against the present government party of Puerto Rico because it has obliged them to comply with their obligations as members of the society in which they live, also gave the PIP their strong financial support and their votes.

"All this is to say that a considerable part of the 125,000 voters of the PIP did not vote for that party because they support the separatist ideal. Thousands thought that in voting with the PIP they would have greater opportunity for effectively satisfying their rancor against the present government party. Many thousands of those 125,000 who voted with the PIP, a separatist party, would have voted just the same for the Statehood Party of Puerto Rico, an annexationist party, if they had believed that the Statehood Party was the opposition party most able to harm the present government party."

C. THE RIO PIEDRAS SPECIAL ELECTION, JUNE 8, 1953

In his column, "Lo Que Yo Se" (What I know) appearing in the San Juan newspaper "El Imparcial," on April 9, 1953, the political commentator, TEOFILO MALDONADO, reported that the PIP, on that day, certified to the Insular Secretary of State the nomination of EFRAIN E. CABRERA as the PIP candidate for the vacancy in the Insular House of Representatives left by the death of the representative from Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. Mr. MALDONADO reported that CABRERA was nominated at an assembly held on the evening of April 6, 1953, at Rio Piedras under the Chairmanship of LUIS ARCHILLA LAGUIER. Mr. MALDONADO reported that HERMINIO QUINONES had been suggested as a PIP candidate, but had obtained only thirteen votes as against the seventeen votes that had gone to CABRERA.

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In its issue for June 10, 1953, the San Juan newspaper "El Mundo" carried an article discussing the results of the Rio Piedras Special Election held June 8, 1953, and set forth comments made by the Secretary General of the Popular Democratic Party, YLDEFONSO SOLA MORALES. According to the newspaper article, the election results were as follows:

Popular Democratic Party	6,202
PIP	1,932
Statehood Party	510

The article stated that in commenting on these election results, Senator SOLA pointed out that in this Special Election the Popular Democratic Party received 71.74 per cent of the vote, while the PIP received 22.35 per cent, and the Statehood Party only 5.8 per cent. Senator SOLA compared these figures with the results of the general election on November 4, 1952, in that same district, and pointed out that in the Special Election the Popular Democratic Party received 55.26 per cent of the vote ~~which~~ it had received in that same district in the general election of November 4, 1952, while the PIP received only 32.35 per cent of the vote which it had received in the general election.

Senator SOLA expressed the opinion that these percentages indicated that the PIP had lost strength since the election of November, 1952.

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IV. THE PIP AND THE NPPR

The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, referred to in this report as the NPPR, has been declared by the Attorney General of the United States to be a subversive organization falling within the purview of Executive Order #9835.

A. REQUEST MADE BY THE PIP SENATORS FOR AN AMNESTY FOR IMPRISONED MEMBERS OF THE NPPR AND FOR AN INVESTIGATION OF THE TREATMENT OF PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS.

The San Juan newspaper, "El Mundo," in its issue of June 8, 1953, carried an article stating that on June 5, 1953, the Senators of the PIP had submitted a motion to the Secretary of the Senate of Puerto Rico asking that the Senate request the Governor of Puerto Rico to decree a general amnesty for PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, the President of the NPPR, and other NPPR members presently imprisoned for their connection with the Nationalist uprising of October 30, 1950. The motion offered by the PIP Senators is translated as follows:

"That it be agreed by the Senate to request the Governor of Puerto Rico that by the use of the powers conferred upon him by law, he decree an amnesty for the President of the NPPR, Dr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, and other Puerto Ricans who suffer the burden of imprisonment in our jails and in the prison for political offenses related to the Nationalist revolution which took place in the week of October 30, 1950. The Independentist Legislators believe that it would be justified to make a general declaration of amnesty for all these political prisoners."

"..."

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The "El Mundo" article further reflects that on that same day another motion was presented by the PIP Senators asking that the Senate name a Commission to investigate an allegation which had been made by one JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE, Defense lawyer of ALBIZU CAMPOS, to the effect that the latter is ill as a result of treatment received while in prison. This motion is translated as follows:

"That a Commission be named by this Senate to investigate the allegation which has been made by the legal representative of the President of the NPPR, Dr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, who suffers the burden of imprisonment for political offenses, to the effect that the latter is ill as a consequence of the imprisonment and that he is receiving improper treatment."

Both of these motions, according to the "El Mundo" article, were signed by the five Senators of the PIP: GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, EUGENIO MONTSERRAT, FRANCISCO M. SUSONI, JR., WILLIAM CORDOVA GUERINO, and RAFAEL BATHCOURT.

B. EXAMPLES OF NPPR MEMBERS ASSISTING PIP - INCLUDING NPPR ATTENDANCE AT PIP MEETINGS.

In September, 1952, T-2 advised that ELPIDIO JIMENEZ NORALES, active NPPR member in the Arecibo area, and MIGUEL OLMO CUEVAS had both expressed recently their hope for a PIP victory in the November elections. The informant said that JIMENEZ expressed himself as in favor of another revolution in Puerto Rico, should the PIP strength fail to be as great as expected.

In September, 1952, T-6, of unknown reliability, [REDACTED] b7D JOSE and PRUDENCIO CRUZ ESTRADA, stated that lately both of these CRUZ ESTRADA brothers appeared to be active with the PIP. T-6 explained that earlier in September, 1952, he had overheard PRUDENCIO CRUZ ESTRADA state that he was going to talk at a PIP meetings.

(The CRUZ ESTRADA brothers were formerly members of the NPPR Cadet Corps, the military arm of the NPPR. According to the Puerto Rico Police Department, they continue to be Nationalists.)

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T-6 added that he had overheard JOSE CRUZ ESTRADA speaking in favor of the PIP.

In September, 1952, T-2 advised that [REDACTED] claimed to have attended a meeting of [REDACTED]

b7D
According to JIMENEZ, the meeting was held to discuss the problem raised for the PIP by the alleged fact that most drivers of public vehicles had agreed to rent their services to the incumbent Popular Democratic Party on election day. The informant said that [REDACTED] (prominent NPPR member of Arecibo) and [REDACTED] (now a member of the PIP) were among those present at this meeting. T-2 stated that [REDACTED] was very angry about this problem and said that he was going to donate his car free for the use of the PIP on election day. T-2 further related that INOCENCIO MONTOLVO (active NPPR member) was also very angry about the problem of the PIP, and stated that he, MONTOLVO, intended to donate his truck free to the PIP for use on election day. T-2 went on to state that MIGUEL OLLO CUEVAS and CESAR GARCES DOMREGA both expressed displeasure that public car drivers in and about Arecibo had contracted to rent their vehicles to the Popular Democratic Party. The informant said that OLLO remarked that from now on, everyone must work day and night for the PIP.

Early in October, 1952, T-2 advised that he had observed various Nationalists at public meetings of the PIP held in the Arecibo area as follows:

At a meeting held at Barrio Bajadero of Arecibo on September 22, 1952, the informant observed in attendance: MIGUEL OLLO CUEVAS, INOCENCIO MONTOLVO MONTOLVO, CESAR GARCES.

At a meeting held in Barrio Santo Domingo of Arecibo on September 24, 1952, he noted in attendance several PIP members whom he indicated were sympathetic to the NPPR, as follows: JOSE MARTINEZ IDRO, PEDRES ALGON CALDE, FRANCISCO SEGUNDO LORENZO RUIZ, AGUSTIN JACA FERNANDEZ.

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At a meeting held in Barrio Islote of Arecibo, the informant observed in attendance CESAR SANCES and his wife, as well as ELPIDIO JIMENEZ RODRIGUEZ. The informant said that JIMENEZ RODRIGUEZ had announced this meeting over a public address system mounted in his car.

T-2 further stated in October, 1952, that all Nationalists and NRP sympathizers known to him were speaking in favor of the PIP and discussing their activity in behalf of that Party. T-2 expressed the opinion that after the election of November 4, 1952, these Nationalists would not continue to be active in the PIP.

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By Police Report dated October 8, 1952, at Ponce, Puerto Rico, Sergeant [REDACTED] of the Internal Security Bureau, Puerto Rico Police Department, Ponce, set forth information received from one [REDACTED] who had been detained by the police on October 7, 1952, for questioning in connection with an alleged plot to assassinate the Governor of Puerto Rico. According to this police report, [REDACTED] admitted membership in the NRP since 1948. [REDACTED] said that he had registered as a member of the Popular Democratic Party in the voters' registration of November, 1950, but that he intended to vote for the PIP, since the PIP was "the Party which he believed would be able to bring independence to Puerto Rico."

In mid-October, 1952, T-2 advised that all the Nationalists with whom he was acquainted in the Arecibo area were presently working in and for the PIP. T-2 said that while he could not accurately estimate the degree of their sincerity to the official aims and methods of the PIP, he felt that these Nationalists had affiliated themselves with the PIP simply because there was no other Party they could join. T-2 expressed the opinion that after the election, these Nationalists, particularly if disappointed in the outcome, would have nothing further to do with the PIP.

T-2 went on to say that in connection with the campaign fund-raising activities of the PIP on October 11, 1952, he had

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observed the following activity on behalf of the PIP, on the part of Nationalists of the Arecibo, Puerto Rico, area:

FRANCISCO LORINZO RUIZ, who according to the informant, is a Nationalist sympathizer presently affiliated with the PIP, had a table in front of his shop decorated with PIP and Puerto Rican flags, holding a container for donations to the PIP. The informant said that LORINZO RUIZ claimed to have collected \$32.00 for the PIP and to be busy with PIP political activity every night of the week.

IGUEL OLMO CUEVAS had a donation container for the PIP placed in front of his store on October 11, 1952, and claimed to have collected \$41.00. OLMO also indicated that he was very busy campaigning for the PIP.

JOSE MARTINEZ ALERO, who according to the informant, makes statements in favor of the PCP and MPPR, went about on October 11, 1952, urging people to donate money to the PIP.

In October, 1952, T-2 advised that on October 20, 1952, at a public political campaign rally of the PIP held at the Plazuela Monserrate, Arecibo, Puerto Rico, he observed in attendance the following persons whom he identified as Nationalists or Nationalist sympathizers of the Arecibo area: IGUEL OLMO CUEVAS, INOCENCIO MONTALVO MONTALVO, ELPIDIO JIMENEZ MONTES, FRANCISCO SEGUERO LORINZO RUIZ, CESAR GARCES DORTCH, ANDRÉS MEGRON CALDEZ, JOSE MARTINEZ ALERO.

T-2 said that all these persons spoke of their hopes of and their work for a PIP victory in the coming election.

Late in October, 1952, T-2 advised that during the previous week, the store of IGUEL OLMO CUEVAS had been open only two days due to OLMO's activity in campaigning for the PIP.

T-2 said that at a public campaign meeting of the PIP held at Arecibo, Puerto Rico, on October 26, 1952, at which Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA and other PIP leaders spoke, he observed in attendance the following persons whom he termed

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Nationalists or Nationalist sympathizers: FRANCISCO SIGUENDO
LORENZO RUIZ, ANDRES NEGROM CALDE, JOSE NEGROM CALDE, CESAR CARGES,
JOSE MARTINEZ RORO, MIGUEL OLIO CUEVAS, ELPIDIO JIMENEZ DRALES,
AGUSTIN JAC NERANDEZ, and INOCENCIO MONTLVO MONTLVO.

Early in November, 1952, T-2 advised that NPPR members and sympathizers in the Arecibo, Puerto Rico, area were busily engaged in PIP campaign activities prior to the election of November 4, 1952. T-2 further reported having learned that these Arecibo Nationalists entered the polling places and voted on November 4, 1952.

In mid-November, 1952, T-2 advised that Nationalists in the Arecibo area were extremely discouraged and angry about the results of the election. According to T-2, these Nationalists expressed the opinion that they have wasted their time and money in working for the PIP. T-2 reported that the Arecibo Nationalists were particularly angry about the fact that many persons who had seemingly agreed with their arguments in favor of the PIP actually voted for the Popular Democratic Party (the majority Puerto Rican party) when the election day arrived.

T-2 reported having learned that MIGUEL OLIO CUEVAS, NPPR leader in the Barrio Santana area of Arecibo, believed he had lined up at least 200 PIP votes in his Barrio and was very angry to learn that the PIP received only 41 votes in Barrio Santana. T-2 further reported that ELPIDIO JIMENEZ DRALES was lamenting his cooperation with the PIP, declaring that the only way to throw out the Government of LUIS MUÑOZ MARIN is by a revolution.

Early in January, 1953, T-2 reported having learned that Arecibo Nationalists intended to come to San Juan by truck and by bus to be present on January 12, 1953, when the PIP members of the Legislature were to take their oaths of office. According to T-2, MIGUEL OLIO CUEVAS reportedly stated that the Nationalists will tentatively continue to support the PIP, but that if the PIP members of the Legislature fail to pass laws desired by the Nationalists, the latter will have nothing further to do with the PIP.

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Later in January, 1953, T-2 reported having learned that the Nationalists of Ponce had decided not to make the trip to San Juan on January 12, 1953, because of lack of funds.

By Police Memorandum dated April 23, 1953, Captain [REDACTED] Internal Security Bureau, Puerto Rico Police Department, reported concerning PIP commemorative activity held at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, on the evening of April 16, 1953, in honor of the birth date of Puerto Rican patriot and statesman, JOSE DE DIEGO. According to Captain [REDACTED] all speakers at this activity were leaders of the PIP. Captain [REDACTED] stated that although this activity was sponsored by leaders of the PIP, it was attended by a number of Nationalists from Mayaguez and Cabo Rojo. Captain [REDACTED] listed the names of sixteen Nationalists who were identified by the police as present at this affair.

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Police Information Bulletin #70, dated June 5, 1953, and signed by Captain [REDACTED] Internal Security Division, Puerto Rico Police Department, reported that on April 12, 1953, a closed meeting was held at Jayuya, Puerto Rico, in the residence of FELIPE RIVERA GONZALEZ, described by the police bulletin as a member of the PIP. The bulletin listed eight persons as attending this meeting; two being described as Communists, four as members of the NPPR, and two as members of the PIP. The names listed included JUAN DE JESUS MEDINA, who was the Communist Party of Puerto Rico candidate for the office of Mayor of Jayuya in the elections of November 4, 1952; DOMINGO A. RODRIGUEZ, who was the President of the PIP Committee for Jayuya, Puerto Rico, in 1951; and DAVID RODRIGUEZ OLIVERAS, who according to investigation conducted by the Puerto Rico Police Department was one of the leading members of the NPPR in Jayuya at the time of the NPPR uprising of October 30, 1950, but did not participate because of illness.

Elsewhere in the above mentioned police bulletin #70, it is reported that on April 16, 1953, an individual named DOMESTRATIL MONTE GARCIA, described by the police as a "Nationalist" (NPPR member or sympathizer), acted as Master of Ceremonies at a meeting of a PIP Youth Organization held at Guanica, Puerto Rico,

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on August 16, 1953, in honor of the birthday of the Puerto Rican patriot, JOSE DE SILEO.

C. EXAMPLES OF PIP MEMBERS REPORTED AS SYMPATHETIC TO THE NPPR - INCLUDING ATTENDANCE AT NPPR ACTIVITIES.

In September, 1952, T-2 advised that FRANCISCO CARDONA, owner of the restaurant Biondo in Arecibo, Puerto Rico, and a leader of the PIP in that city, is cooperative with the NPPR.

In October, 1952, T-7, of known reliability, reported

b7D [REDACTED]
FRANCISCO BLAVE DE JESUS, a member of the PIP Committee in Barrio Monsillos of Rio Piedras, gets a great deal of satisfaction out of doing things secretly for the NPPR. According to T-7, [REDACTED] alleged that BLAVE's loyalty to the NPPR could not be questioned.

In mid-October, 1952, T-2, of known reliability, advised that FUNDADOR RODRIGUEZ VIRET, PIP candidate for election to the Insular House of Representatives from the Utuado District, [REDACTED] was still sympathetic toward PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, even though he was now a PIP leader. T-2 said that in 1949, and 1950, FUNDADOR RODRIGUEZ was an NPPR sympathizer. He said that RODRIGUEZ was very friendly with DOMIN TORRES ACEVEDO, NPPR leader at Utuado, and that on several occasions in 1949 - 1950, RODRIGUEZ spoke very highly of the NPPR and of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. T-2 stated that recently FUNDADOR RODRIGUEZ VIRET had been associated closely with CESAR GARCES DORNEGI, a Nationalist who, he said, has recently been carrying on political discussions in the Arecibo, Puerto Rico, Plaza in favor of the PIP.

At 9:00 a.m. on October 26, 1952, seventeen persons were observed meeting outside the house of VILBERTIN VILLALBA FIGUEROA, NPPR Municipal Board President, Fajardo, Puerto Rico. These

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persons filed to church for mass and then marched quietly to the Fajardo cemetery where they placed floral wreaths and Puerto Rican flags on the graves of deceased NPPR members. At each grave, VILLALBA asked for the observance of one minute of silence for "those fallen in the emancipation of our country." Among those who were identified as being in attendance at this ceremony was CEBASINO VILLALBA MERCADO, who is the President of the PIP Committee at Fajardo, Puerto Rico, and a member of the Board of Directors of the PIP.

In November, 1952, T-8, of known reliability, advised that CEBASINO VILLALBA MERCADO, President of the Fajardo Municipal Committee of the PIP, had stated that he participated in the celebration at Fajardo on October 26, 1952, because he considers Valero Day to be a Puerto Rican holiday and not necessarily a Nationalist celebration. He said he felt it his duty to attend a celebration in honor of a Puerto Rican hero, even though his attendance might possibly prejudice the PIP by causing others to connect him, a PIP leader, with the NPPR.

It is noted that the General Valero Day activities at Fajardo on October 26, 1952, were directed by the leading NPPR member of that city.

According to T-8, VILLALBA stated that the NPPR revolt had seriously injured the prestige of the PIP, at least in the Fajardo area, by making some persons so afraid of the Nationalism of the NPPR that they are now somewhat afraid to associate themselves with the independence program of the PIP. According to T-8, VILLALBA declared that one of the first things the PIP will do if it ever comes to power in Puerto Rico will be to free all political prisoners, including PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. VILLALBA reportedly added, however, that prisoners guilty of definite crimes, such as murder and arson, committed during the revolt, would not be released. According to T-8, VILLALBA expressed some uncertainty regarding PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and indicated that perhaps he should not be released if it were determined that he is responsible for the violent acts of some of his followers.

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In November, 1952, T-2 reported having learned that ANDRES MEGRON CALDES, a former Nationalist leader now active in the PIP, recently expressed the opinion that the NPFR might be reborn as a result of the PIP defeat in the election of November 4, 1952. According to T-2, MEGRON added that he would never again be active in the NPFR, although he might assist passively by donating a little money to the Party. MEGRON allegedly indicated the reason for this attitude was his fear of imprisonment and the subsequent hardship that such imprisonment would bring to his family.

Late in November, 1952, T-2 reported having learned that FUEDOR RODRIGUEZ VIRUET, an unsuccessful PIP candidate for legislative representative, recently informed an Arecibo Nationalist that if the PIP had won sufficient support, it would have been able to help the incarcerated Nationalists very much.

In December, 1952, T-2 reported having learned that FRANCISCO CARDONA, a PIP leader of Arecibo, Puerto Rico, met for more than an hour with a leading adherent of the NPFR in the rear room of CARDONA's restaurant at Arecibo, Puerto Rico. T-2 said that to the best of his knowledge, CARDONA was never a member of the NPFR, but that prior to the revolt of October 30, 1950, CARDONA frequently donated money to the NPFR.

On December 31, 1952, a paper bound book entitled "Penumbas In La Vida De Mi Pueblo" (Shadows in the Life of My People) was observed on public sale in a San Juan bookstore. The author of this book, ARMANDO TORRES VEGA, is a prominent member of the PIP who has acted as a speaker and as Master of Ceremonies at public functions of the PIP. In substance, this book is a historical analysis of pro-independence sentiment in Puerto Rico; pages 87 and 105 of this book comprise a chapter on the NPFR. In this chapter, the author lauds the NPFR for the "purity of its patriotism" and describes PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, the imprisoned President of the NPFR, as a martyr.

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In March, 1953, T-9, of unknown reliability, who was a resident of Barrio Obrero of Santurce, Puerto Rico, and who is acquainted with certain NPPR members, expressed the opinion that there are many Nationalists in the Barrio Obrero area of Santurce. T-9 explained that some of these Nationalists make claim to be members of the PIP, but that in his opinion their ideals and objectives are the same as when they were openly active in the NPPR. Later in March, 1953, T-9 stated he considered that many former Nationalists who are now members of the PIP are "hiding behind a mask."

In April, 1953, T-9 expressed the opinion that many of the former Nationalists now active in the PIP remain "Nationalist at heart" and that some of these individuals would be willing to support revolutionary activities to gain independence for Puerto Rico. T-9 stated that in his opinion, the PIP differs from the NPPR only in that its leaders are "more intelligent."

In March, 1953, T-7, of known reliability, advised that in his opinion, FRANCO MALAVE, acting PIP leader of Barrio Monacillo, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, is a Nationalist sympathizer. T-7 pointed out that about two months previously, MALAVE had told him that a group of young men in the Barrio Buen Consjo of Rio Piedras had become active in the NPPR.

b7c By Police Memorandum dated February 10, 1953, Corporal [REDACTED], Internal Security Bureau, Puerto Rico Police Department, Arecibo, Puerto Rico, reported that on February 8, 1953, PAULINO CASTRO ABOLMELA (former Secretary General of the NPPR) came to the Arecibo area and visited the residences of two well-known Nationalists and also the business of FRANCISCO CARDONA, who is a member of the PIP Committee of Arecibo, Puerto Rico.

It will be recalled that T-2, of known reliability, has reported that to the best of his knowledge, CARDONA was never a member of the NPPR, but that prior to the NPPR Uprising of October 30, 1950, CARDONA frequently donated money to the NPPR.

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On April 24, 1953, Corporal [REDACTED] advised that CARDONA was formerly the President of the PIP Committee of Ponce, Puerto Rico, and that to the best of his knowledge CARDONA has never been a Nationalist, although some of his (CARDONA's) close friends are Nationalists or Nationalist sympathizers. b7c

On March 21, 1953, NPPR members held activities in Ponce, Puerto Rico, in commemoration of the anniversary of the "Ponce Massacre." Thirteen persons were observed taking part in these activities which included a march to the cemetery in Ponce. Among those who were present at these activities were EUFEMIO RODRIGUEZ PIREZ (present leader of the NPPR in Ponce, Puerto Rico), PAULINO CASTRO MOLAFIA, another Nationalist from the Ponce area, and PEDRO GUERRERDINO LUCHESSI, who, according to the Ponce Police Department, is the Secretary of the PIP Committee of Ponce, Puerto Rico.

The "Ponce Massacre," which is commemorated annually by the NPPR, took place on Palm Sunday, March 21, 1937, at Ponce, when nineteen persons were killed and approximately one hundred injured in a combat which resulted when the police attempted to disperse the NPPR parade and demonstration, permission for which had been refused by the Ponce Municipal Government.

D. ATTITUDE OF PROMINENT NPPR MEMBERS TOWARD THE PIP

Late in August, 1952, T-5, of known reliability, advised that ENRIQUE AYORON ALREU (a Nationalist leader recently released from incarceration for violation of the Insular Subversive Activities Law) had stated that he would be a Nationalist all his life, but that of the various registered political parties in Puerto Rico, he most preferred the PIP, for the sole reason that the PIP had indicated that it would release PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS when it gets into power. According to the informant, YORON discussed the PIP President, Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, and the fact that for a long time Dr. CONCEPCION and

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Dr. ALBIZU CAMPOS had not been very friendly. YORON expressed the opinion that even though the PIP should come to power and release ALBIZU CAMPOS, there would continue to be strife between the NPPR and whatever power should be in control of Puerto Rico.

Early in September, 1952, T-5 stated that ISOLINE RONDON (former Treasurer-General of the NPPR, and a close friend of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS) had recently indicated that she and RAON MEDINA RAMIREZ (who according to the informant, has assumed the duties of the interim President of the NPPR) had discussed the program of the PIP and what stand the Nationalists should take with regard to the work being done by the PIP. Both Nationalists allegedly agreed that, although the PIP was doing good work and would probably influence the release of a number of Nationalists, the NPPR could never officially support that Party.

In October, 1952, T-5 advised that MANUEL NEGROM HOGUERAS (a Nationalist living in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico) had expressed amazement at learning that so many Nationalists registered to vote with the PIP. NEGROM reportedly said that those Nationalists who are well oriented and have a thorough knowledge of the goals, aims, and purposes of the NPPR, will not register with the PIP or with any other Party. According to the informant, NEGROM pointed out, however, that the PIP was doing good work and expressed the opinion that the Nationalists might gain more strength through a PIP victory than they could in any other way. NEGROM said he would not condemn those who had registered with the PIP, but added he feels that they are not following the dictates of the leader, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS.

In February, 1953, T-5 advised that late in January, 1953, JULIO DE SANTIAGO (a former interim President of the NPPR) stated that he sympathized and supported the Communist Party of Puerto Rico in the hope that it would succeed in obtaining independence for Puerto Rico. T-5 related that JULIO DE SANTIAGO declared that he had no use for the PIP.

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E. EXAMPLES OF NPPR MEMBERS ENTERING
THE PIP

ANTONIO ELIEZER CARRION, also known as ANTONIO ELIEZER CARRION, who is presently the Secretary of the PIP Committee at Loiza, was affiliated with the NPPR until the time of the Nationalist uprising in 1950; however, persons contacted at Loiza advised that ELIEZER was never in accord with the violent tactics advocated by the NPPR.

When interviewed on October 10, 1952, ANTONIO ELIEZER admitted affiliation with the NPPR from 1932, to October, 1950, when he left the NPPR because he was opposed to the violence which occurred in Puerto Rico as a result of NPPR activities. ELIEZER said that he is now the Secretary of the PIP Committee for LOIZA, Puerto Rico, and stated that there are now no Nationalists at Loiza since all those persons who were formerly Nationalists now are affiliated with the PIP.

ELIEZER said that the PIP candidate for election in November, 1952, to the Insular House of Representatives from the District which includes Loiza, was formerly active in the NPPR from 1930, to about 1950.

On October 15, 1952, [REDACTED] at Loiza, Puerto Rico, advised that earlier in the month of October, 1952, he had heard RICARDO ROHUALDO RIVERA CORREA (PIP candidate for election to the Insular House of Representatives for the 40th District, which includes the municipalities of Loiza, Luquillo, and Rio Grande) state that although he was a PIP candidate, he was still a Nationalist at heart. It is noted that investigation at Loiza during August and September, 1952, revealed that according to long-time associates of RIVERA CORREA, the latter was an active member of the NPPR at Loiza until after the Nationalist uprising of October 30, 1950. On August 27, 1952, [REDACTED] of Loiza, stated that RIVERA CORREA had been very close to PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and that the latter was the Godfather of RIVERA CORREA's two sons.

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It is further noted that by letter dated November 30, 1950, and addressed to Insular District Attorney, CARLOS J. FAURE, RIVERA CORREA announced that he had decided to leave the NPPR and to join the PIP. In this letter, RIVERA CORREA stated that he was taking this step because the NPPR had been outlawed by the Insular Legislature. He indicated that he would not have left the NPPR had that Party not been outlawed.

In September, 1952, T-5 said that JUAN ELIAS BONILLA VEGA, a former local leader of the NPPR in the Rio Piedras area, had recently stated that he had established a small shop where he had hoped to make money by making PIP and Puerto Rican flags, but had found that he could not sell sufficient flags. The informant said that BONILLA is not afraid to be identified as a Nationalist and that BONILLA claimed to have recently told RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ that the NPPR could depend upon him for anything whatsoever.

In October, 1952, T-7, a reliable informant, stated that in October, 1952, [REDACTED] had stated that [REDACTED] Mr. GABRIEL VICENTE MAURE, whom he described as a leader of the PIP in Rio Piedras, [REDACTED] related that Mr. VICENTE is having large quantities of these flags made and that they cost approximately 18 cents apiece and will be sold to local PIP Committees for about 21 to 25 cents, and that the flags are being made for the purpose of raising funds on behalf of the PIP. [REDACTED] said that VICENTE told him that during a recent fund drive in Rio Piedras, the PIP raised approximately \$4,000 by street collections. On this occasion, [REDACTED] stated that he had decided to devote his entire time to the PIP and that for the time being he felt that if the PIP was supported it would eventually release PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. [REDACTED] remarked that in the event that Nationalists join the PIP and the PIP becomes powerful, it might then be possible for the Nationalists within the PIP to take over that organization and vote for PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS to succeed the present leaders of the PIP.

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(In connection with the above paragraph, it is noted that GABRIEL VICENTE MAURE is a member of the PIP Directorate and Chairman of the Insular Campaign Committee of the PIP. He is a

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well-to-do furniture dealer of Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, and resides at his estate about two miles from Rio Piedras on the Caguas Highway. On this estate a large Puerto Rican flag, approximately ten by twenty feet in diameter, is regularly displayed.)

In September, 1952, T-10, of unknown reliability, who was active in 1948 [REDACTED] in Hato Rey, Puerto Rico, and who is now affiliated with the PIP, stated he did not know of any NPPR activity currently being carried on in the Rio Piedras area. T-10 stated that except for a very few persons, all the former NPPR members known to him had aligned themselves with the PIP or with the Popular Party. b7D

On September 30, 1952, [REDACTED] a [REDACTED] residing at [REDACTED], Puerto Rico, advised that just prior to the Nationalist uprising of October 30, 1950, JOSE ROSA RODRIGUEZ, resident of [REDACTED] San Juan, Puerto Rico, told him (Officer [REDACTED]) that he was a Nationalist and that he would continue to support the NPPR. Other acquaintances and neighbors of ROSA advised during September and October, 1952, that ROSA was a Nationalist until the uprising of October 30, 1950, but that since that time, ROSA had joined the PIP. It is noted that in June, 1948, T-11, of unknown reliability, who was familiar with NPPR members and activities, made available a letter dated February 6, 1947, signed by JOSE ROSA RODRIGUEZ, as Secretary of the Puerto de Tierra Sub-Board of the NPPR. b7C

In October, 1952, T-12, a reliable informant, familiar with NPPR and Communist activities in the Caguas area, advised that many of the persons who formerly openly professed adherence to the NPPR are now active in the PIP.

On October 1, 1952, Corporal [REDACTED] Puerto Rico Police Department, Comerio, Puerto Rico, advised that ANGEL CRUZ CRUZ is the Director of the PIP Campaign in Comerio. Corporal [REDACTED] made available a letter dated September 16, 1952, addressed to Lieutenant [REDACTED] advising that PIP meetings were to be held in Comerio on September

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28 and 29, 1952. This letter was signed by ANGEL CRUZ CRUZ as Organizer of the PIP campaign activities at Comerio. It is noted that CRUZ CRUZ was an active NPPR youth leader from 1946, to 1949, and that according to an article appearing in "El Imparcial," San Juan newspaper, on September 10, 1948, CRUZ CRUZ admitted his Nationalist affiliation in District Court at Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, where he was appearing as a witness. Following the Nationalist uprising of October 30, 1950, CRUZ CRUZ served as Defense Attorney for PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and other NPPR leaders who were tried for subversive activities in connection with that revolt. However, he withdrew from the defense in the summer of 1951, and since that time the only Nationalists whom he has represented in court have been those who entered pleas of guilty to the charge of violating the Insular Subversive Activities Law. It is noted that according to T-5, the leadership of the NPPR expects loyal Nationalists to plead not guilty when charged with such violation.

During an interview on October 14, 1952, JESUS VAZQUEZ GABRIEL advised that he had been a member of the NPPR from approximately 1930, until the time of the Nationalist uprising of October 30, 1950. He stated he had been President of the NPPR Municipal Board at Toa Baja, Puerto Rico, from about 1934, to 1936, and a member of the NPPR Municipal Board for Bayamon, Puerto Rico, from 1942, to 1948. He said that during the period, 1948 to 1950, he began to realize the shortcomings of the NPPR under the violent leadership of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and that when the uprising broke out, he disassociated himself completely from the NPPR. He said that he had registered with the PIP and intended to vote for that Party, but that he no longer participated in political activity.

On October 22, 1952, RENE MUÑOZ PADIN, who is presently a Popular Democratic Party candidate for the Insular Legislature representing Hato Rey and Puerto Nuevo, Puerto Rico, but who formerly was President of the NPPR Sub-Board at Stop 37, Hato Rey, stated that at the present time practically all of the individuals who were formerly members of the Nationalist Party in the Stop 37 area are now active in the PIP. He said that there are none of these individuals, to his knowledge, who at the present time are talking in favor of the NPPR. RENE PADIN said that he has

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friendly relations with several of these persons and from conversations with them, he is certain that they now feel that the best means for obtaining the independence of Puerto Rico is through the legal and peaceful methods advocated by the PIP. He said that in his opinion, these former Nationalists were not infiltrating the PIP, but that on the contrary the PIP is absorbing elements which formerly advocated independence through the program of the NPPR.

In November, 1952, T-7 reported having learned that JUAN ELIAS BONILLA VEGA, described by the informant as a local NPPR leader currently active in the PIP Committee for one of the Barrios of Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, had stated in a recent discussion that he was continuing his activities in the PIP so as to confuse the enemies of Nationalism. According to T-7, BONILLA stated that as long as he remained in the PIP, a legally registered party, he could not be accused of subscribing wholeheartedly to the ideals of the NPPR.

Later in November, 1952, T-7 reported having learned that recently JUAN ELIAS BONILLA VEGA had expressed great disappointment at the poor showing the PIP had made in the Puerto Rican election of November 4, 1952, and had declared it to be obvious that right now independence was not desired by the people of Puerto Rico. BONILLA allegedly stated he was through with politics and commented that his chief hope prior to the election had been that the PIP would win enough votes to become so strong that it might successfully demand the release from prison of ELBIZU and other imprisoned Nationalists. According to T-7, BONILLA was very busy on election day, November 4, 1952, working hard for the PIP in an electoral college at Rio Piedras.

In April, 1953, T-7 advised that recently JUAN ELIAS BONILLA VEGA (a former local leader of the NPPR in the Rio Piedras area) had indicated that he had abandoned his former plans for assembling a group of Nationalists with the aim of committing future violence against the Government. According to T-7, BONILLA remains a Nationalist at heart even though he is now working with the PIP and looks to the PIP as the instrument by which Puerto Rican independence will eventually be secured.

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During November, 1952, T-12, a reliable informant, advised that in his opinion, ERASMO VILLAZQUEZ OLIVERO, with whom the informant is acquainted, is still loyal to the NPPR, although not active in the Party at present. The informant expressed the opinion that VILLAZQUEZ would attend NPPR meetings and would take part in NPPR activities if he could do so under cover. (It is noted that VILLAZQUEZ, according to T-5, announced his intention to enter the PIP early in the year 1952, as previously reported.)

F. CERTAIN INDICATIONS OF LACK OF COOPERATION

In October, 1952, T-5 advised that ALEJANDRO RUIZ, who was formerly active in the NPPR in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, had recently stated that he could now have nothing to do with the NPPR because he is now registered with the PIP and expects to continue with that Party. RUIZ said his new Party would not allow him to participate in Nationalist activity and that he was afraid to take part in them. T-5 said that almost every Nationalist he had encountered in the last few months had the attitude that if a man can work for independence at the same time that he looks after his own interests and stays out of jail, he is doing a better job than if he were to go to jail as a Nationalist. T-5 declared that in his opinion, the PIP, if it continues on a peaceful course, will be the death of the NPPR.

In November, 1952, T-5 reported that on election day, November 4, 1952, a small group of Nationalists congregated in the shop of AUGUSTIN MALDONADO RODRIGUEZ, a leading NPPR member of Puerto Rico.

According to T-5,

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMACHO's teaching that no Nationalist should ever vote in "colonial elections" on any issue.

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In January, 1953, T-2 reported having learned that MIGUEL OLMO CUEVAS was very angry with the PIP legislators for their having taken an oath of allegiance to the Puerto Rican Constitution during the ceremonies incident to taking official office on January 12, 1953.

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In January, 1953, T-10, of unknown reliability, who was formerly [redacted] of the NPPR and who is now a member of the PIP, stated that he believed most former NPPR members had broken with the traditions of the Party and had voted on November 4, 1952. The source claimed to have voted for the PIP. T-10 expressed the opinion that it would be almost impossible to re-organize the NPPR because everyone interested in independence can now support a "sensible" party, namely, the PIP. T-10 said that years ago people looked to the NPPR to lead the fight for independence, but that now the PIP is leading that fight. T-10 expressed the opinion that the presence of former Nationalists in the membership of the PIP does not represent an attempt by the NPPR to infiltrate the PIP, but rather, a complete change of affiliation and party loyalty on the part of the persons concerned.

In February, 1953, T-13, of unknown reliability, who is [redacted] Puerto Rico, stated that the PIP in Fajardo has made, and will continue to make, efforts to remove all persons with an NPPR background from responsible positions within the Party organization. T-13 offered as examples, the removal of JULIO ESTRADA GARCIA, who until recently was the Vice-President of the PIP Committee of Fajardo, and of CELESTINO VELILLA MERCADO, who until recently was the President of the PIP Committee of Fajardo. T-13 stated that VELILLA was renominated for the Presidency but that opposition by persons who disliked the NPPR associations of VELILLA resulted in the latter's being defeated for the Presidency and elected to the lower office of Treasurer of the PIP Committee of Fajardo. (Both ESTRADA and VELILLA were formerly members of the NPPR; ESTRADA was formerly an officer of the NPPR Municipal Board for Fajardo and was active in attending NPPR events up until the time of the NPPR uprising of October 30, 1950.)

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b7D In March of 1953, T-14, of unknown reliability, [redacted] in Barrio Buen Consejo of Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, advised that to the best of his knowledge there are no Nationalists or Communist elements active in the PIP. T-14 pointed out that during the election campaign prior to the November 4, 1952 election, DIAGO GUINONES GONZALEZ, MPFR leader of Barrio Buen Consejo, turned up the volume on the jukebox at his, GUINONES' store, so as to drown out the loud speakers used by PIP members campaigning in the vicinity. T-14 indicated that some MPFR members have voted for the PIP and as an example he stated that the three DE LEON brothers, who operate a barber shop near the Rio Piedras Market Plaza and who were formerly known as supporters of the MPFR, were persuaded by a PIP campaigner to vote for the PIP in 1952. T-14 stated that he does not know whether these three brothers continue to support the PIP.

G. ATTITUDE OF ALBIZU CAYOS TOWARD
THE PIP in 1948

The following comment, previously unreported, was made by ALBIZU CAYOS on November 19, 1948, concerning the PIP, which on November 4, 1948, made its first bid to win the votes of the Puerto Rican electorate. ALBIZU's comments quoted below were made during a speech which he delivered in the public plaza at Rio Piedras, during an MPFR-sponsored public meeting commemorating the discovery of Puerto Rico. This speech was set forth in Police Information Bulletin #23, dated November 26, 1948, by Officer [redacted] b7C then the Commandant of the Internal Security Squad of the Puerto Rico Police Department. It is translated from the Spanish as follows:

"In Puerto Rico there is an Independence Party. I want to state that the Independence Party has no connection with the Nationalist Party. The Independence Party has taken part in the colonial elections. If it had won both of the legislative houses it would have done the same as the Popular Party. If the Independence Party should have

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controlled the two legislative houses and should have attempted to draw up a constitution for independence, Yankee imperialism would have said - Stop there, friends - and it would have been obliged to have humbled itself just like the Popular Party. The Popular Party climbed to power with the ideal of independence, but upon gaining power it had to submit to the desires of Yankee imperialism. The same thing would have happened to the Independence Party. I did not want to speak of this prior to the elections because my Independentist friends had many illusions and I did not want to disillusion them. If independence could be secured by smoking a cigarette, by drinking a bottle of champagne, or by walking with a pretty girl, I would be the first to lay myself down on this plaza and await independence while drinking champagne; but independence must be secured just as Indonesia secured it, with weapons in the hand.

"The Yankees create elections in order to deceive the Puerto Ricans. In registering here, a voter has to swear - I am an American citizen. This plan serves simply to allow imperialism to tear one away from his home and to send him to kill in defense of Yankee interests. What right would the Independentists acquire if they controlled the two legislative houses, since they could be mobilized at any moment to fight in defense of Yankee imperialism? ... The Independentists, if they truly love their country, will have to unite with the Nationalists..."

H. MISCELLANEOUS

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By Police Report dated September 29, 1952, at Aguadilla, Puerto Rico, Detective [REDACTED] Internal Security Bureau, Puerto Rico Police Department, Aguadilla, identified 29 individuals as having participated in the Grito de Lares celebration sponsored at Lares, Puerto Rico, by the NPPR on September 23, 1952. Among these persons, Detective [REDACTED] listed AGUSTIN GONZALEZ COLL and FRANCISCO RIOS CUEVAS, both of Lares. It is noted that in July, 1952, T-17, of unknown reliability, who is well acquainted with NPPR members in Lares, Puerto Rico, related that AGUSTIN GONZALEZ COLL, AUGUSTO PRIMO MEDINA, and FRANCISCO RIOS CUEVAS were members of the NPPR. T-17 said that FRANCISCO RIOS CUEVAS was formerly an officer of the NPPR Municipal Board for Lares and that GONZALEZ COLL and PRIMO MEDINA were formerly sympathizers of the NPPR. It is further noted that investigation conducted at Lares, Puerto Rico, indicates that while GONZALEZ COLL and PRIMO MEDINA are regarded by fellow townsmen as members of the PIP, FRANCISCO RIOS CUEVAS is generally regarded as a confirmed Nationalist and as the head of the NPPR in Lares. By Police Report dated September 10, 1952, Detective [REDACTED], of the Puerto Rico Police Department, Aguadilla, Puerto Rico, described RIOS CUEVAS as President of the Lares Board of the NPPR, and related that RIOS CUEVAS had identified himself with the Nationalists in stating that they (the Nationalists) intended to celebrate the Grito de Lares commemoration on September 23, 1952.

By Police Memorandum dated April 9, 1953, Captain [REDACTED] of the Internal Security Bureau, Puerto Rico Police Department, reported that on March 26, 1953, a meeting was held at the residence of MARTINIANO AYLLA SEGARRA, whom he described as the leader of the PCP at Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico. According to Captain [REDACTED] this meeting was attended by PEDRO LOPEZ SOLAR, a leader of the NPPR at Cabo Rojo. In this memorandum, dated April 9, 1953, Captain [REDACTED] further advised that on March 30, 1953, local leaders of the PCP, of the NPPR, and of the PIP met at the local PIP Headquarters in Cabo Rojo. Captain [REDACTED] reported that

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MARTINIANO AYALA and PEDRO LOZADA SOLER were among those present and that at this meeting it was agreed to name a committee composed of those two individuals and others, which committee would collect money from Cabo Rojo businesses to meet the expenses of commemorative ceremonies which would be held in Cabo Rojo on April 8, 1953, in honor of the birthday of DON BENITO BETANCES.

(BETANCES was a physician, writer and revolutionary leader who was closely identified with the 19th century revolutionary movements in Puerto Rico and Cuba.)

Articles appearing in the local press at San Juan, Puerto Rico, reflect that FRANCISCO M. SUSONI and LUIS RECHILLER LAUGIER, have acted as the defense lawyers of NRP members. SUSONI and LAUGIER are both serving as PIP members of the legislature of Puerto Rico. Their activity in this connection is described at greater length in Section II, B of this report.

V. THE PIP AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO

The Communist Party of Puerto Rico ("Partido Comunista Puertorriqueno") is a Communist Party in its own right and not a district organization of the Communist Party - USA, although it subscribes to the same Marxist, Leninist doctrines. In this report it will be referred to as the PCP.

The Communist Party - USA has been declared by the Attorney General of the United States to be a subversive organization falling within the purview of Executive Order #9835.

3. PCP SUPPORT OF THE PIP PRIOR TO THE GENERAL ELECTION OF NOVEMBER 4, 1952

In September, 1952, T-15, of known reliability, furnished a copy of the semi-monthly official PCP newspaper, "Pueblo," Issue #43, dated September 10, 1952. This issue of

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"Pueblo" contains an article entitled, "Evaluation of the PIP Assembly." The article stated that the PIP Assembly on August 10, 1952, demonstrated the growing support among "the working classes of the towns and rural areas." The article stated that the PIP platform, approved at the Assembly on August 10, shows that the leadership of the PIP had made great efforts to secure "for the masses their basic and fundamental rights." The "Pueblo" article stated that the PCP salutes the successes of the PIP as "triumphs which spring from the great struggle of our people for the overthrow of the colonial Government of MUÑOZ MARIN and for the conquest of independence. The article goes on to complain, however, that the PIP Assembly failed to condemn what it termed "Yankee aggression in Korea" and complained that "the high command of the PIP concentrates its critical action upon MUÑOZ MARIN in a way which seems to indicate the fact that the Governor is simply a steward, whose mission is to do the bidding of the Imperialists..."

The "Pueblo" article further stated that it is necessary to point out that some PIP leaders held retrogressive and anti-labor ideas. The article stated that the PIP Treasurer, HECTOR RAMOS RUIDO is such a man and complained that RAMOS recently defended a North American shipping company "against the just claims of the wharf workers."

The article states that the PIP is a party of diverse classes and contradictory interests, but that "the PIP is highly influential as an instrument of opposition against the colonial regime and for independence.

b7c By Police Report dated September 2, 1952, Lieutenant [REDACTED] of the Internal Security Division, Puerto Rico Police Department, set forth portions of the speeches made at a political meeting held by the PCP on August 29, 1952, in the Villa Palmeras area of Santurce, Puerto Rico. The Police Report reflects that the sponsors at this PCP rally invited the listeners to vote for the candidates of the PIP in the elections to be held on November 4, 1952, but asked them to write in the name of the PCP candidate for the House of Representatives, DEUSEDIT MARRERO. The first speaker, JOSE LUIS GONZALEZ stated, among other things, "the Communist Party

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asks the people not only to bring their candidate (MARRERO) to the polls, but also to vote in favor of the independence of Puerto Rico. A vote under the cross, which is the standard of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico, is a vote for the independence of Puerto Rico and a vote against the corruption and dishonor existing in this country. This doesn't mean that the Communist Party and the Independence Party are the same thing. They are two distinct parties, but we, the Communists, won't agree to letting the Government rob us of the right to take part in the elections."

The Police Report indicates that another speaker, MERCEDES APROYO stated, among other things, "the Communist Party of Puerto Rico in its wish to carry the working class of Puerto Rico triumphantly forward, urges you to give your vote to the Independence Party in the coming elections, and to give your vote to DEUSEDIT MARRERO as Candidate-at-large to the House of Representatives..."

The last speaker at the rally held on August 29, 1952, was JUAN SAEZ CORALES. The Police Report quotes him as stating, among other things, "... we cannot participate in the elections as the Communist Party of Puerto Rico because we have not been able to register. But, the Communist Party is counting on your support, workers, to take part in the coming election by supporting its candidates, DEUSEDIT MARRERO and MARTINIANO AYALA... but, as we are also interested in having the forces of progress unite in Puerto Rico, which forces are none other than the forces fighting for the independence of Puerto Rico, we, the Communists, who are not a party associated with the PIP, advise all the voters not only to vote for DEUSEDIT MARRERO, but to vote at the same time for the only party in Puerto Rico fighting for independence, which party is the PIP..."

(According to T-16, of known reliability, JOSE LUIS GONZALEZ is a PCP intellectual and youth leader; MERCEDES APROYO is a member of the Communist Party - USA, in New York City; JUAN SAEZ CORALES is the Secretary of Labor on the Central Committee of the PCP.)

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On September 9, 1952, Lieutenant [REDACTED] of the Puerto Rico Police Detachment of Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, advised that recently in the Barrios of Rio Piedras, he had observed LEONARD SIDNEY SCHLAFLER on numerous occasions making speeches at rallies of the PIP. He said that he noted that the PIP had been introducing SCHLAFLER as one of the many thousands of North Americans who are in sympathy with the idea of independence for Puerto Rico.

Early in October, 1952, T-15 advised that SCHLAFLER, a friend of the PCP Central Committee member, JUAN EMANUELLI, had gone to the PCP Printing Shop bringing with him CHARLES APONTE, described as the PIP candidate for Mayor of Caguas, Puerto Rico.

Later in October, 1952, T-15 advised that SCHLAFLER [REDACTED] was speaking at PIP political meetings and at the same time distributing leaflets which were printed at PCP-Printing Shop, propagandizing declarations by one Father DUFFY of New York City who had come out for Puerto Rican independence.

T-16 made available one of the leaflets printed at the PCP Printing Shop and distributed by SCHLAFLER. This leaflet sets forth remarks alleged to have appeared in a letter written by Father CLARENCE E. DUFFY of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, favoring the independence of Puerto Rico. The leaflet alleges that this letter had been directed to LEONARD S. SCHLAFLER as President of the PIP Committee at Puerto Nuevo, Puerto Rico.

(LEONARD SIDNEY SCHLAFLER was discharged from a position with the Government of Puerto Rico on February 5, 1951, because of Communist affiliation. According to T-16, SCHLAFLER is an expelled member of the PCP and was formerly a member of the Communist Party - USA. SCHLAFLER is the President of the PIP Committee for Puerto Nuevo, Puerto Rico.)

During September, 1952, T-16 furnished information concerning a meeting [REDACTED] at PCP Headquarters, Santurce, Puerto Rico. According to T-16, [REDACTED] discussed whether or not PCP speakers

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should recommend that their listeners vote for the PIP as well as for DEUSDEDIT MARRERO, the PCP candidate for the Insular Legislature. According to T-16, some PCP leaders felt that people might be confused in voting for the PIP and a PCP candidate and therefore cast votes which would be invalidated because of errors in form.

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By Police Report dated September 27, 1952, Captain [REDACTED], Internal Security Division, Puerto Rico Police Department, set forth portions of the speeches which had been made at a PCP political rally held on September 19, 1952, in Barriada Las Monjas of Hato Rey, Puerto Rico. According to the Police Report, JUAN SANTOS RIVERA made a lengthy speech in which he said, among other things, "the Communist Party, which has no alliance and no association with the PIP, ... will vote with the PIP in the coming elections. And, just as in 1940, when the Communist Party threw itself into the street to applaud and help organize the Popular Party (Popular Democratic Party - majority party in Puerto Rico), and as also, mistakenly, in 1944, with the Popular Party, we are now calling upon you, fellow workers, men and women, to vote for the PIP because it is the only party which has a program ... for the people of Puerto Rico, and I also ask you to bring our candidate, DEUSDEDIT MARRERO, to the House of Representatives.

According to the Police Report, the last speaker at the PCP rally on September 19 was RAMON MIRAMAL from whose remark the following is set forth: "But the majority of the honorable leadership of the PIP, ... personified in its President, Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, and personified in FERNANDO LLAN (PIP candidate for Governor)... will have our vote, the votes of the Communists, of our families, and friends... perhaps many will find it strange that we, the Communists, with a distinct ideal and with a distinct objective, should give our votes to the PIP. We give them our votes because the PIP, in the first place, is the only electorally registered party which fights sincerely and legally for the independence of Puerto Rico, and in the

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second place, we give them our votes and we fight ardently for the triumph of the PIP, because it has a live program which will begin to solve the economic, social, and political problems of our people ... we will vote for the PIP despite the fact that a certain HECTOR RAMOS MEASO, an organizer of that party, is a reactionary with the same ideas as MUNOZ MARIN. Instead of this man, we will vote for DEUSDEDIT HERRERO in the column for representative to the House.

(According to T-16, JUAN SANTOS RIVERA is the Chairman of the PCP Central Committee; while, RAMON MIRABAL is the Secretary of Organization on the PCP Central Committee.)

During September, 1952, T-12, of known reliability, advised that in the Caguez area, the PCP was working with the PIP, hoping that the PIP would be successful in the coming election.

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[On October 7, 1952, Insular Police Officer, [REDACTED] of the Puerto Rico Police Department Detachment at Arecibo, Puerto Rico, made available a Police Report dated October 4, 1952, by Detective [REDACTED], Internal Security Detachment, Puerto Rico Police Department, Arecibo, Puerto Rico. This Police Report indicates that on October 3, 1952, the PCP conducted a public campaign meeting at Arecibo, during which RAMON MIRABAL and PABLO GARCIA asked those listening to vote for the PIP.

(According to T-16, PABLO GARCIA is the Secretary of Finance on the PCP Central Committee. At the time of this rally, he was PCP Secretary of Education on the Central Committee.)

On October 8, 1952, a PCP political rally was held at Ponce, Puerto Rico. In speaking to the spectators at this rally, CONSUELO BURGOS DE SAEZ CORULES was heard to make an appeal for those listening to vote for the PIP in the elections to be held on November 4, 1952.

(According to T-16, CONSUELO BURGOS is the Secretary of Press and Propaganda on the PCP Central Committee.)

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During October, 1952, T-12 stated that such individuals in the Caguas area as had previously spoken favorably of the PCP, were now supporting the PIP. The informant mentioned that ANIBAL LEBRON CARRION was now propagandizing in favor of the PIP. The informant expressed the opinion that the PCP sincerely hoped that the PIP would win in the coming elections. According to T-12, LEBRON has been one of the strongest supporters of the PCP in the Caguas area.

On October 6, 1952, the San Juan newspaper, "El Imparcial" carried an article headlined, "Communists Announce They Will Vote For The PIP." This article reflects that on October 1, 1952, CESAR ANDREU IGLASIAS, a leader of the PCP, had sent an open letter to Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, the President of the PIP announcing that the PCP had decided to advise its members, associates, and sympathizers to vote for the PIP as the only registered party which advocates the independence of Puerto Rico. In his letter, CESAR ANDREU stated that this decision was in keeping with the feelings of the PCP, but also with those of the Independentists masses, who, he said, like the members of the PCP, see in the defeat of the Government of MUNOZ MARIN the first step toward independence.

The article reflects that in another paragraph of his letter, CESAR ANDREU added that the Communists are aware that there are some persons among PIP leadership, like the lawyer, HECTOR RAMOS MIMOSO, "who, influenced by the colonial policy of Yankee Imperialism, assume a reactionary and anti-labor attitude." CESAR ANDREU added that the public is taking notice of the fact that "in their desire to eliminate Communists in the struggle for National independence, these men are in agreement with Yankee Imperialism and with its agents, such as President TRUMAN and Governor MUNOZ MARIN."

(According to T-16, CESAR ANDREU is the Secretary General of the PCP.)

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During October, 1952, T-18, of known reliability, made available a six-page leaflet entitled, "Electoral Campaign Bulletin," dated October 20, 1952, which had been published by the PCP and which set forth on pages 1 and 2 the following text of the public letter which the PCP President had sent to the President of the PIP on October 1, 1952. This letter is translated as follows:

"Dear Compatriot:

"In its last National Assembly, the Communist Party of Puerto Rico agreed to take part in the elections next November 4, nominating comrade DEUSDEDIT MARREDO as independent candidate for Representative at Large.

"Also, in the Municipality of Cabo Rojo, our Party has presented comrade MARTINIANO AYALA as independent candidate for Mayor of that town.

"However, since our Party is not registered for voting, the Assembly agreed to direct our affiliates, friends, and sympathizers, and the people in general, to vote for the candidates of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico, the only registered party which advocates the attainment of national independence...

"That agreement corresponds not only to the feeling of the members of our Party, but also to that of the Independentist masses which, like us, see in the defeat of the government of MUNOZ MARIN, the first step toward the triumph of independence.

"On reaching the agreement of electoral support of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico, we bore in mind the fact that the Independence Party has in its

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administration persons who have shown, all along, evidence of firm and solid independence convictions; you are an example, as well as Mr. FERNANDO MILAN, gubernatorial candidate, Mrs. CARMEN RIVERA DE ALVARADO, candidate for Resident Commissioner in Washington, and others.

"We are also aware, however, that among the leaders of your party there are some, Attorney HECTOR RAMOS MIMOSO, for example, who, influenced by the colonial policy of Yankee imperialism, assume a reactionary and anti-labor attitude. Such is the case of those who, defending the interests of North American corporations from their lawyers' offices, hypocritically present themselves before the people as champions of independence.

"It is a startling fact that these men agree with imperialism and its agents, with TRUMAN and MARIO MARIN, in their desire to eliminate Communists from the struggle for national independence. It is known that Communists all over the world, and particularly in Puerto Rico, have always shown their militant dedication to the independence cause. Trying to exclude them is helping to weaken the independence campaign and strengthening the maintenance of colonialism.

"There can be no independence for our people by means of alliances with the North American financial interests and their agents in Puerto Rico. Independence will not be won in the absence of, and without the unity and participation of, the working class, country people, and progressive bourgeoisie. That is, those manufacturers, merchants, and farmers whose interests are adversely affected by imperialist domination.

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"Independence will be won in an open fight against imperialism, and not in the hope of concessions on the part of those who have oppressed our people for so many years; those who have wanted to perpetrate colonialism through colonial "constitution;" those who try to make of our enslaved fatherland a new Yankee satellite in the UN; those who have not hesitated to send our youth to serve as cannon fodder in Korea, attacking a people who have done nothing to us and who, like our own people, are fighting for their national emancipation; those who sponsor the coups d'etat against the democratic governments in Latin America; and those who ally themselves with the followers of TRUJILLO in Santo Domingo; FRANCO in Spain; SYNGMAN RHEE in Korea; CHIANG KAI SHEK in Formosa; and the United Fruit Company in Guatemala.

"In order to attain and strengthen the independence, we must tighten relations with the oppressed Latin American peoples, as well as with the free peoples of Europe and Asia, with the Soviet Union, People's Republic of China, and the New Democracies, anxious to establish diplomatic and commercial relations with all the countries on the basis of peace and mutual respect. There we have wide and prosperous markets ready to buy our sugar, tobacco, coffee, fruits, and the products of our basic industry, crushed by the imperialist domination of our economy.

"If our people were not subjected to colonialism, the People's Democracies, such as the Soviet Union, would constitute the best markets for our products, and that commerce would be a definite base for the solution of our problems: the development of industry, substantial lowering of the cost of living,

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greater possibilities of extending social services on the part of the state.

"The struggle for our native independence is in the process of being developed with prospects of resounding triumphs in the immediate future. Those triumphs will be attained and will be hastened in the measure that an extensive front of national liberation of all the forces fighting for independence is developed.

"For peace and democracy, for the speediest triumph of independence, we are pleased to sign ourselves,

Attentively

/s/ CENTRAL COMMITTEE
Communist Party of Puerto Rico"

In October, 1952, T-18 advised that during a recent PCP campaign effort at Ponce, Puerto Rico, PABLO GARCIA of the PCP received a telephone call from the PIP candidate for Governor, FERNANDO HILAN, JR. protesting against GARCIA's announcements over the PCP public address system. According to T-18, GARCIA had been announcing PCP support for the PIP with certain emphasis on PIP candidates, including the PIP candidate for Governor. According to T-18, HILAN emphatically expressed his desire that no further announcements be made by the PCP.

In his column, "Lo Que Yo Se" (What I Know), which appeared in the San Juan newspaper, "El Imparcial," on October 8, 1952, TEOFILO MALDONADO, a political commentator, stated that recently "La Democracia," the weekly paper of the Popular Democratic Party, had carried an article stating that the PIP "maintains groups of orators who go through all the towns calling out the following harangue: 'Vote for the PIP so that your son and your brothers will not have to shed their blood in Korea for foreign republics and foreign freedoms.' According to

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MALDONADO, the article in "La Democracia" added, "This harangue can only favor the plans of the Communist Party of Russia. Moscow realizes its plans in two ways: By infiltrating political parties and labor organizations, or by furnishing money to finance campaigns to discredit the United States. Which of these two methods are the Communist using in order to make use of a public address system and the orators of the PIP?"

Mr. MALDONADO stated that in his column on October 7, 1953, Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA informed him that he had not read the above-mentioned comments in "La Democracia," but that he had heard more or less the same allegations on the Popular Party radio program, "El Diario Hablado," (Daily Talk). Mr. MALDONADO stated that Dr. CONCEPCION gave him the following statement on the matter:

"There are no words in the Spanish language which could adequately describe the action of those who are responsible for this. To describe their actions, it is necessary to use harsh words which yet fall far short of describing this behavior. It is a low blow, an act of political desperation, a despicable act. I wish, nevertheless, to state the following: The Popular Party is the Government party. It controls all the instruments of public investigation. It controls all of the District Attorneys, the secret (Internal Security) agents, and the bank examiners. The Popular Party agitators allege that we are receiving money from Russia. If such a thing were true, we would be committing a Federal Offense since we would be the direct agents of a foreign power without having made a public declaration of that relationship. Those men who thus slander and defame us, being as they are, the government of Puerto Rico, have the obligation of proving their allegations and of seeing to it that we be prosecuted in Federal Court. If they do not do so, they will stand before public opinion as confessed slanderers

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and as admitted liars. I invite the Governor, MUNOZ MARIN, to state whether he is in agreement with these accusations which have appeared in two organs of his Party."

Mr. MALDONADO further stated in his column that in connection with the Communist theme, Dr. CONCEPCION DE GRACIA informed him that he had received a letter telling him of the decision of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico to instruct its voters to vote for the PIP on November 4, 1952. Dr. CONCEPCION indicated that "El Imparcial" had received a copy of this letter before he had. According to MALDONADO, Dr. CONCEPCION commented:

"In connection with this communication, I must state that the PIP stands for an ideological position completely opposed to that of the Communist Party. In our platform, we specifically maintain the right of the people to enjoy their private property and the duty of the government to encourage the enjoyment of this right. Moreover, we clearly state in our platform that the people must be guaranteed their civil liberties which include: Freedom of religion, freedom of the press, the right to organize and assemble freely, and other rights consubstantial with the liberal, representative-type democracy which the PIP supports. It is our duty to clearly state to those who may vote for our Party next November 4, that our platform is diametrically opposed to the program of the Communist Party."

In his column, "Lo Que Yo Se," which appeared in the October 14, 1952 issue of "El Imparcial," TEOFILO MALDONADO, political commentator, printed a letter from CARLOS ROMAN BENITEZ, the Director of "El Diario Libre," and an editor of "La Democracia," both of which are organs of the Popular Party. This letter commented on the remarks of Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION

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DE GRACIA which had appeared in this column on October 8, 1952, to the effect that the platform of the PIP is diametrically opposed to that of the PCP. The letter from CARLOS ROMAN BENITEZ is translated as follows:

"It is very significant that the leader of the PIP should discuss in an ambiguous and disillusioning manner, the support which has been publicly offered to his party by the Communist Party of Puerto Rico. He does not repudiate it. He simply states that the two ideologies are antagonistic, but facts show, not only the Communists have voted and continued to vote for the PIP, but that the PIP, officially, has recruited prominent Communist leaders to act as its representatives in the electoral colleges. I have here the irrefutable proof; Juan SAEZ CORALES, Vice-President of the PCP, was designated by the PIP as secretary at Poll #102 of the First Precinct of Rio Piedras for the referendum held on June 4, 1951, and he signed the voters' register in his capacity as representative of the PIP. JUAN SANTOS RIVIERA, the Secretary-General of the PCP, was designated by the PIP as inspector at Poll #177 of the First Precinct of Rio Piedras in the referendum held on June 4, 1951, and in his capacity as representative of the PIP, he signed the voters' register. This can neither be denied nor concealed by the PIP leader, no matter how much effort he may make to do so.

"It is an astonishingly weak subterfuge that the PIP leader resorts to when he says that the government of Puerto Rico possesses means of investigation the banks to determine whether Russia aids the PIP with money. Such a defense would not even occur to 'JUAN LAMAS' (a nobody; literally JOHN WOOL) but it does occur to DON

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GILBERTO. God protect such an innocent! Even the FBI itself, with all its wide-spread and potent means, finds it impossible to determine how and from whence the Communists of the nation receive aid! That which is not a secret from anyone is that the PIP had to be receiving economic aid from someplace. In 1948, it was from Santo Domingo. This year, where is it from? It is well known that daily the PIP publishes by radio, the names of all the contributors to that party and the amounts that they donate. We can prove that what they divulge in one month would not be enough to pay for a single week of their radio program. But, nevertheless, the PIP, besides its daily program, has other broadcasts and mass meetings which cost a great deal of money, and maintains a caravan of vehicles of all types, equipped with costly public address systems; and it has lavish clubs (local headquarters) equipped with many lights and flags which represent large expenditures. If this money does not come from the contributions officially announced by the Party itself, from whence does it come? From whence?"

On October 27, 1952, the San Juan newspaper "El Mundo" carried an article reflecting that the Executive Committee of the PIP had agreed to reject officially "in a most energetic manner," the electoral support of the Communists of Puerto Rico. In announcing this decision, the PIP President, Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, declared that the PIP "has never maintained and does not presently maintain any sort of relationship with the Communist Party." The newspaper article states that the Executive Committee of the PIP discussed the letter which had been sent to Dr. CONCEPCION DE GRACIA by leaders of the PCP, offering the PIP the votes of the Puerto Rican Communists. The article says that in regard to this letter, and in regard to other recommendations to vote for the PIP which the Communists

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of the Island have been making at public meetings sponsored by the Communist Party, the PIP leader authorized the following statement:

"The Independence Party of Puerto Rico rejected in a most energetic manner, the votes which have been offered it by the Communist Party. The Executive Committee of the Independence Party officially agreed upon this at a meeting at which I submitted for consideration, the letter which they (The PCP) sent to me. The Independence Party of Puerto Rico maintains and supports a platform completely opposed to Communism and the Communist Party. For this reason, our party cannot accept and does not accept the Communist votes which are offered to it. The Independence Party of Puerto Rico declares, furthermore, that it has never maintained and does not presently maintain, any sort of relationship with the Communist Party."

This official statement of the PIP was also published in an article appearing in the San Juan newspaper, "El Imparcial" on October 27, 1952.

On October 28, 1952, the San Juan newspaper, "El Mundo" carried an article reflecting that in connection with the refusal of Communist votes, by Doctor GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, YLDOLFO SOLA IDRALES, the Secretary-General of the Popular Democratic Party, had made the following statement:

"It is very late for the President of the PIP to be rejecting the votes which were offered him more than three weeks ago by the President of the PCP. It is very late, because the PIP President should have refused those votes automatically."

(Here follow two paragraphs in which SOLA restates the facts, mentioned above,

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concerning the referendum of June 4, 1951, in which JUAN SAEZ CORALES and JUAN SANTOS RIVERA, represented the PIP at Polls 102 and 177 respectively, of the First Precinct of Rio Piedras. These paragraphs are not being translated or set forth since they contain no additional information.)

"And it is very late also, when GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA has Presidents of PIP Committees who have been dismissed from their jobs in Puerto Rico on the grounds that they have been connected with Communist activities. And it is very late also, when GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, at this very moment in this campaign, has his Party advocating the weakening of the Armies of Democracy which are standing against Communism in Korea. The people of Puerto Rico are more intelligent than CONCEPCION DE GRACIA believes, and therefore, the statement which, after so much thought, he has given to the press, rejecting the decision of the Communist Party to vote for the Party of GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, will not cleanse away the red stains which cover his Party and which do not escape the native sharpness of wit which our people possess for judging facts for what they are and not for what someone may wish to make them appear as."

On October 29, 1952, the San Juan newspaper, "El Imparcial," carried an article stating that on November 4, LUIS MUÑOZ MARIN, the President of the Popular Democratic Party, had issued a statement declaring that he had not said

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that the Independentists (PIP members) are Communists. According to the article, Governor MUNOZ MARIN stated that "The Independentists are not Communists although some Communists are Independentists." He declared, "The Independentists are mistaken Puerto Ricans, who desire an 'Estado Libre Separado' (separate free state) instead of an 'Estado Libre Asociado' (associated free state - officially translated Commonwealth.)"

During October, 1952, T-18 furnished information concerning PCF campaign activity in various towns of the Island of Puerto Rico. According to T-18, the PCF campaign team [REDACTED]

T-18 reported that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] at [REDACTED] T-18 further reported having learned that on October 24, 1952, this same PIP leader at Aguadilla [REDACTED]

T-18 reported that after a meeting that the PCF campaign team held on October 23, 1952, at San Sebastian, Puerto Rico, members of the PIP in that locality held a public demonstration in which they proclaimed they were not Communists and did not wish to accept any support from the PCF. T-18 reported that on October 29, 1952, the PCF campaign team traveled from Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, to San Juan, Puerto Rico, stopping from time to time to distribute PCF handbills containing the open letter of the PCF President to the President of the PIP and instructing the voters how to cast their vote for the PIP and at the same time vote for the PCF candidate, DEUSDEBIT FERRERO.

In November, 1952, T-15 reported having learned that the PCF member, RAFAEL ROMERO, had worked on election day on November 4, 1952, as a PIP election worker at voting precinct #75 in the Acosta School at Santurce, Puerto Rico. T-15 advised that PCF leaders held meetings on November 3, 1952, at which they agreed to leave it to the discretion of the

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individual PCP members as to whether they should donate their services as PIP election workers on November 4, 1952.

B. THE PCP AND THE PIP FROM NOVEMBER 4, 1952, THROUGH JUNE 19, 1953.

In November, 1952, T-16 made available a mimeographed pamphlet entitled "Balance de Las Elecciones" (results of the election) which is signed by the Central Committee of the PCP over the names of CESAR ANDREU IGLESIAS, Secretary-General, and JUAN SANTOS RIVERA, Chairman. This pamphlet is an analysis of the November 4, 1952 elections held in Puerto Rico and, among other things, argues that the question as to whether Puerto Rican soldiers should fight in Korea was one of the most important issues of the election. The PCP analysis points out that the PIP condemned the drafting of Puerto Rican soldiers into the war without the consent of the Puerto Rican people, but adds that the PIP failed to make proper use of the issue and, in fact, surrendered to the position of the Majority Party, the Popular Democratic Party, by refusing to condemn the Korean battle as "Imperialistic."

The PCP analysis declared that the PIP by refusing to condemn the imperialistic character of the American intervention in Korea, thereby placed itself humbly at the side of "Yankee Imperialism."

The PCP election analysis listed a number of legislative points which should be approved by the Insular Legislature. It is noted certain of these proposals of the PCP are similar to measures which were introduced into the Legislature by the PIP during the session from January to June, 1953. These measures include:

1. Withdrawal of Puerto Rican troops from Korea in the near future.

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2. Exemption of Puerto Rico from Compulsory Military Training.
3. Return to Puerto Rico control of land in Puerto Rico presently under the control of the military forces of the United States.
4. Revision of the Minimum Wage Law and legislation to increase salaries.
5. Exemption of Puerto Rico from the Taft-Hartley Act.
6. Amnesty for PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and other imprisoned NPPR members.
7. Proportional representation in the Municipal Assemblies of Puerto Rico.

Late in November, 1952, T-16 reported [REDACTED]

ELIZABETH CURET CUEVAS was described by T-16 as a PCP intellectual and devoted Marxist, and member of the PCP Financial and Educational Commissions. According to T-16, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] According to T-16, CURET

went to see the President of the PIP. According to T-16, CURET went to the office of Dr. CONCEPCION and was told by the latter that the PIP Legislators - Elect had met and discussed legislation to be presented at the Legislative session which would begin in January, 1953. Dr. CONCEPCION repeatedly told CURET that among these projects was one asking for an investigation of the activities of Communists within the Majority Party, the Popular Democratic Party. According to T-16, the PIP President also told CURET that the PIP legislators had in mind a measure concerning the Puerto Rican economy as a colony of the United States, and that in connection with this

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project, the PIP legislators had need of the services of an economist like CURET. Dr. CONCEPCION reportedly told CURET that MANRIQUE CABRERA had suggested CURET as the man who could prepare the necessary background of economic data; the PIP President reportedly added that MARCOS A. RAMIREZ had pointed out as an objection that CURET is a Communist.

T-16 reported having learned that CURET pointed out to Dr. CONCEPCION that he, CURET, was a Communist but that since the matter related to the obtaining of independence for Puerto Rico, he would accept the assignment provided his name was not made public. According to T-16, Dr. CONCEPCION answered that he would give the matter some more thought, to which CURET answered that he would think it over and answer at a later date. T-16 related that this interview between the PIP President and ELIEZER CURET GUEVAS took place on November 27, 1952.

T-16 stated that the question as to whether or not CURET should do this work for the PIP was discussed by the Central Committee of the PCP. According to T-16, the PCP Central Committee approved a motion that CURET tell Dr. CONCEPCION that he would not be able to work with the PIP since, if he were to do so, he would not be free to do his open, militant work with the PCP.

In March, 1953, T-16 reported that the PCP is studying the legislation which has been presented in the Puerto Rican Legislature by the legislators of the PIP, and that the PCP plan to publish their opinions as to these measures. According to T-16, the PCP is considering the legislation which the PIP legislators had presented asking that Puerto Rico be exempted from the Taft-Hartley Act of the United States Congress. According to T-16, the PCP believes that if the United States Government should exclude Puerto Rico from the Taft-Hartley Act, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico would immediately enact legislation of a similar nature, but nothing would be gained. According to T-16, the PCP has discussed the proposition of asking that the legislation formulated by the PIP be amended to include a provision that no similar legislation should be made by the Commonwealth Government.

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In March, 1953, T-16 reported having learned that
VINCENTE GEIGEL POLANCO [REDACTED]

T-16 stated that GEIGEL, as the Editor of a newspaper
in New York City, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] T-16 reported having
learned that [REDACTED]

According to T-16, POLANCO has prepared PIP legislation with
relation to various important matters such as the request
that Puerto Rican soldiers be returned from Korea and the
request that the Puerto Ricans be excluded from the operation
of the Taft-Hartley Act.

(VINCENTE GEIGEL POLANCO is presently the
Legislative Advisor of the PIP; prior to his break with the
present Governor of Puerto Rico, GEIGEL was a leading member
of the Popular Democratic Party, first as Legislative leader
and later as Attorney General of Puerto Rico.)

By Police Memorandum dated April 23, 1953, Captain
[REDACTED] of the Internal Security Bureau,
Puerto Rico Police Department, reported concerning a PIP
commemorative activity held at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, in the
Plaza de Recreo on the evening of April 16, 1953, approximately
from 8:35 to 11:40 p.m.

Captain [REDACTED] stated that the speakers at this
activity were OSCAR MEDINA AGUILAR of Mayaguez, who acted
as the Master of Ceremonies, LUIS FELIPE RAMOS of Mayaguez;
EMILIO SOLER LOPEZ of Mayaguez; JUAN BAUTISTA PAGAN, a news-
paper man of San Juan, and Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA,
President of the PIP.

The following statements of LUIS FELIPE RAMOS
are translated from the Police Memorandum:

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"I wish to tell you that there is circulating here a leaflet of the Communist Party. Do not be fooled. The Independence Party has no connection with the Communist Party. The ideals of the Communist Party are dictatorial and this is in opposition to the ideas of the Independence Party."

In April, 1953, T-18 reported that Issue #17 of the "Carta Semanal" (weekly letter), the official weekly news letter of the PCP, which is distributed to PCP members, contained an article discussing the celebration of May Day planned by the "pro-May Day Committee." According to this issue of "Carta Semanal," a May Day celebration would be held at the America Theatre in Santurce, Puerto Rico, on the evening of May 1, 1953, at which meeting speeches would be given by the labor leaders, VICENTE MORGIGLIO and JUAN SAEZ CORALES, as well as by RAFAEL ARJONA SIACA, a PIP Representative in the Legislature of Puerto Rico.

(VICENTE MORGIGLIO, according to T-16, is the Secretary-General of the CGT - A, a labor union, and Vice-President of the Puerto Rican Partisan's Peace Council, which according to T-16, is a PCP front group.)

(JUAN SAEZ CORALES is the Secretary of Labor of the PCP Central Committee.)

Early in May, 1953, T-16 reported having learned that during a discussion of the preparations for the May Day commemorative activity at the America Theatre, it was revealed that the PIP legislator, RAFAEL ARJONA SIACA would not be able to speak at this activity. T-16 related that according to JUAN SAEZ CORALES, ARJONA was unable to speak because of the pressure put upon him by other PIP leaders to refuse to do so.

In its issue for April 30, 1953, the San Juan newspaper, "El Mundo," printed an article relating that RAFAEL ARJONA SIACA, a leader of the PIP, had sent a letter to a labor group whose directors included VICENTE MORGIGLIO and

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JUAN SAEZ CORALES declining an invitation which the latter had given him to take part in certain public activities on the first of May. The article further set forth the text of ARJONA's letter. In his letter, ARJONA indicated that as a leader of the PIP, he could not take part in such an activity.

On May 4, 1953, [REDACTED] Internal Security Office, Puerto Rico Police Department, Ponce, Puerto Rico, advised that about 70 persons had attended a commemorative activity held at the Ponce Municipal Cemetery on May 3, 1953, on the second anniversary of the death of Dr. JOSE A. LANAUZE ROLAN, former PCP leader of Ponce, Puerto Rico. Officer [REDACTED] reported that the ceremony was under the direction of GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA and MIGUEL BARRABONDE RICO, both of whom made speeches at the grave of Dr. LANAUZE. According to [REDACTED] BARRABONDE stated he had been a friend of LANAUZE and had worked with him in the organization of the Communist Party in Puerto Rico. [REDACTED] stated that BARRABONDE informed the crowd that he was not now a Communist, but that he was active in the work of a Peace Organization. With the exception of BARRABONDE, Officer [REDACTED] identified all the speakers as leaders of the PIP and he stated that the commemorative ceremony was sponsored by the PIP. (It is to be noted that prior to his death, LANAUZE was a member of the Board of Directors of the PIP.)

In June, 1953, T-15 advised that on June 8, 1953, a group of PCP leaders visited Dr. CONCEPCION, the President of the PIP to try to persuade him to bring before the Puerto Rican Legislature the matter of the deportation of EDUARD RUIZ DE MIRABAL. According to T-15, these PCP leaders did not expect to have the deportation stopped, but wanted it a matter of record in the Legislature that a protest had been made.

(Mrs. MIRABAL is the wife of the PCP Secretary of Organization. She was deported from U.S. territory in June, 1953, as an alien engaged in Communist Party activity.)

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In June, 1953, T-18 reported that a group of PCP leaders had come to the Puerto Rico Capitol Building to discuss the matter of the deportation of Mrs. MIRABAL with leaders of the Majority Party, the Popular Democratic Party, and with leaders of the PIP. According to T-18, these PCP leaders discussed the deportation matter with ERNESTO SANDS ANTONINI, the speaker of the Puerto Rican House of Representatives and the Vice-President of the Majority Party, the Popular Democratic Party, as well as with Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, a PIP Senator and the President of the PIP.

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VI. PROS AND CONS ON PIP AS A
POSSIBLE SOURCE OF VIOLENCE

A. GENERAL DATA

In his column, "Lo Que Yo Se" (What I Know), appearing in the San Juan newspaper, "El Imparcial", on October 9, 1952, TEOFILO MALDONADO, political commentator, writes that Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, the President of the PIP, had issued a statement declaring that the PIP "continues to be the victim, at various places in Puerto Rico, of intolerable provocations on the part of agitators and leaders of the Popular Democratic Party."

MALDONADO set forth the following quotation from Dr. CONCEPCION's public statement:

"On last Friday (10-3-52), shortly after I left an assembly being held at a place called 'Guaypao', in La Perla, San Juan, agitators of the Popular Party threw rocks into the place where the assembly was being held, and struck the speaker, wounding him on the forehead. In addition, they attempted by obscene remarks to provoke the Independentists gathered there. This very week, a crime occurred in Rio Piedras, where the President of our sub-Committee for Barrio Israel, was murdered under the most shameful conditions. According to the information I have received, it was the result of the partisan political passion of Popular Party agitators. Despite my reiterated protests, despite the fact that I informed the Governor that I was myself the victim, in Barrio Espino, San Lorenzo, of verbal attack and the threat of physical attack on the part of agitators of the Popular Party, the President of that party, who is also the Governor of Puerto Rico, has done absolutely nothing to prevent the repetition of such acts; nor has he made any public disavowal of these abominable practices, which pervert the fundamental spirit of democracy. Our patience is infinite, but in every case we will firmly exercise the right to take care of our legitimate defense. To the Governor, we state that we, ourselves, are going to maintain order in our meetings. We will not permit anyone to come up and interrupt our activities in violation of the law.

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The Judicial Criminal Code, which has ruled in Puerto Rico for many years prior to the rise to power of the Popular Party, and which has not been repealed, authorizes any citizen who witnesses the commission of a crime, to act as a temporary officer of the law, to protect the public peace, and to insure that the community will carry on its communal life in an atmosphere of right and mutual respect. We are and will continue to be the inflexible guardians of the law."

On October 30, 1952; Detective [REDACTED] of the Internal Security Detachment, Puerto Rico Police Department, Arecibo, Puerto Rico, made available an insular police report reflecting that one [REDACTED] at Jayuya, Puerto Rico, had reported that he had heard it said that FUNDADOR RODRIGUEZ VIRUET, PIP candidate from the district of Utuado, had stated that if the PIP should fail to win in the election of November 4, 1952, there would be a revolution one month thereafter. Detective [REDACTED] said that the veracity of the alleged statement by RODRIGUEZ was subject to doubt since the information had passed through many hands before reaching the police. (FUNDADOR RODRIGUEZ VIRUET was the PIP candidate for the Insular House of Representatives, representing the district of Utuado, Puerto Rico.)

An article appearing in the San Juan newspaper "El Mundo" on November 18, 1952, discusses a meeting of PIP leaders held near Bayamon, Puerto Rico, on November 16, 1952. The article states that a motion was made at this meeting asking that the PIP legislators renounce the right conceded to all legislators by law to carry firearms. The article reflects that this motion was ultimately defeated by the argument that the PIP should not renounce any right given to it by the law. The article states that those PIP leaders favoring the motion held that since the PIP preaches peace and order, its representatives should not contradict the party principles by carrying firearms. Those opposing the motion agreed with this statement but added that it did not seem acceptable for some legislators to arm themselves legally while the legislators of the PIP bound themselves not to do so.

By police information bulletin #65, dated January 9, 1953, Captain [REDACTED] of the Internal Security Division, Puerto Rico Police Department, reported that JOSE RAFAEL GELPI, JR., a PIP member of Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, had made the following statements to an informant of the Puerto Rico Police Department. GELPI

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allegedly stated that the PIP would continue to participate in the elections in 1956 and 1960, but that after that time the PIP would have to resort to some other means of obtaining the independence of Puerto Rico and to bring about the downfall of the Popular Party. GELPI allegedly stated that this would have to happen unless the present Governor of Puerto Rico should die, because if the present Governor of Puerto Rico should die, the PIP would be in control of the whole government in a very short time. The police informant allegedly told GELPI that the PIP should not resort to terrorist methods because that would create a bad public impression and cause the PIP to decline in public favor, whereupon, GELPI allegedly answered that the PIP might decline for a year, but that after that time, independence sentiment would develop with even greater vigor.

In March 1953, T-19, of known reliability, expressed the following opinions concerning the tactics of the PIP. T-19 stated that the PIP uses every opportunity to criticize the Government of the United States. According to T-19, the sincerity of the efforts of the PIP to obtain Puerto Rican independence through legal methods is highly suspect. T-19 stated that these opinions are based on the fact that the PIP is continually making attacks upon the present form of government in Puerto Rico, aimed at discrediting the democratic processes of government in the island. T-19 compared these tactics to that of throwing darts at a bullseye target with the hope of destroying the bullseye eventually.

B. ACTIVITIES OF THE PIP SENATOR,
FRANCISCO M. SUSONI

On September 29, 1952, Captain [REDACTED] of the Arecibo Zone, Puerto Rico Police Department, advised that during a conversation which he and Detective [REDACTED] had had with FRANCISCO M. SUSONI, JR. on September 25, 1952, Puerto Rican politics had been discussed and remarks had been made concerning the uprising staged by members of the NPPR in October 1950. Captain [REDACTED] quoted SUSONI as having stated, among other things, "We are not going to kill Puerto Ricans, but if something has to be done, we well know where we have to go." Captain [REDACTED] expressed the opinion that this remark by SUSONI indicates that SUSONI might possibly support the use of violence against American authorities in Puerto Rico.

In its issue for November 27, 1952, the San Juan newspaper "El Imparcial" carried an article concerning the trial of the NPPR member MANUEL MENA DE JESUS, then on trial in the Arecibo, Puerto Rico, Superior Court charged with first degree murder and other

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offenses committed while participating in the Nationalist uprising of October 30, 1950. The article reflects that FRANCISCO M. SUSONI, JR., was the defense lawyer for this Nationalist.

The San Juan newspaper "El Mundo" in its issue for April 17, 1953, carried articles concerning an impending duel between Senator FRANCISCO M. SUSONI, JR. and Senator YLDEFONSO SOLA MORALES, the Secretary General of the Popular Democratic Party. According to the newspaper articles, the two Puerto Rican legislators for several days had been engaging in recriminatory debate on the floor of the Puerto Rican Senate concerning what viewpoint LUIS MUNOZ RIVERA had had regarding the question of Puerto Rican independence (LUIS MUNOZ RIVERA was a prominent Puerto Rican statesman and political leader. He is the father of the present Governor of Puerto Rico.) During the debate, charges of dishonesty, cowardness, and cynicism frequently were made and on the evening of April 15, 1953, SUSONI closed his remarks in the Senate by challenging SOLA to a duel. Senator SOLA immediately accepted the challenge. Each of the prospective duelists appointed other senators as their seconds.

An article appearing in the San Juan newspaper "El Imparcial" on April 19, 1953 reflects that SOLA's seconds were Senators VICTOR GUTIERREZ FRANQUI and ERNESTO JUAN FONFRIAS, while the seconds of SUSONI were Senators GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA and WILLIAM CORDOVA CHIRINO. According to the "El Imparcial" article, the seconds of Senator SOLA informed those of SUSONI that SOLA proposed to fight to the death with pistols. The article indicated that since dueling is against the laws of Puerto Rico, the Puerto Rico Police Department was taking every precaution to prevent the duel from taking place.

The San Juan newspaper "El Mundo" in its issue for April 21, 1953, carried an article reflecting that the seconds of SUSONI and SOLA had negotiated with one another and had found a solution preventing the necessity of the duel. The article reflects that on April 20, 1953, a document signed by the four seconds was submitted to the Secretary of the Senate of Puerto Rico. This document reflects that the seconds had come to the conclusion that the offensive words used by Senators SUSONI and SOLA were not intended to wound the personal honor of either, and that the differences between SOLA and SUSONI were of a political nature.

The question remained as to the fact that the FIP Senators had violated the penal code of Puerto Rico which denies office to any citizen who might fight a duel with deadly weapons or send or accept

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a challenge to such a duel. An article appearing in "El Mundo" on April 23, 1953, reflects that Senators SUSONI and SOLA were charged with having violated the law in agreeing to take part in the duel but the Superior Court Judge, before whom the accusation was filed, was asked not to issue an order of arrest or to fix bond for the Senators. The "El Mundo" article reflects that prior to the time when the Judge would have announced the date for a hearing in this matter, the Governor of Puerto Rico, LUIS MUNOZ MARIN, announced that he would pardon both of the Senators. In his statement of pardon, the Governor declared that "Dueling is retrogressive and deeply contrary to the democratic culture of our people..." He added, however, "It was not the intention of these citizens to violate deliberately the law of the land and for this reason they are granted pardon."

VII. MISCELLANEOUS

A. "ASOCIACION PRO INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO"

San Juan newspaper "El Imparcial" on January 16, 1953, carried an International News Service dispatch, datelined January 15, 1953 at New York, reflecting that recently the "Asociacion Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico" (Association for the Independence of Puerto Rico)

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elected the following persons as its directors:

MODESTO MUNOZ - President;
HOMERO ROSADO - Secretary;
RAUL ACOSTA - Treasurer;
CARLOS CARCEL - "Vocal"; Chairman of the Committee
on Economic-Social Organization;
FRANCISCO O'NEILL - "Vocal"; Chairman of the Committee
on Political-Cultural Organization.

The article states that others who attended this gathering were: MERCEDES DE GARCIA, FELICIDAD DE O'NEILL, ARTURO JIMENEZ, ENRIQUE GARCIA, JORGE ORTIZ, MONSA DE FLORES; and JULIO FLORES. The news dispatch stated that this organization works for the independence of Puerto Rico, basing its principles upon the program and the methods of struggle of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico. The article further stated that as its first official act of the present year, the Association would hold a social reception on Saturday, January 17, 1953, as a farewell homage to its honorary President MERCEDES GARCIA.

B. "GRAN ORIENTE NACIONAL"

The "Gran Oriente Nacional de Puerto Rico" is a Masonic-type organization formed on May 16, 1948, by pro-independence elements of the "Gran Logia Soberana de Libres y Aceptados Masones de Puerto Rico." By decree dated June 20, 1948, the "Gran Logia Soberana...", which is the long-established and recognized order of Masonry in Puerto Rico, declared the "Gran Oriente Nacional" to be a "spurious, irregular and clandestine group," and expelled all lodges belonging to it. According to information received from the Puerto Rico Police Department, the membership of the "Gran Oriente" largely consists of persons who are members or supporters of the PIP, but includes some persons who are members of the NPPR. In a speech made at Manati, Puerto Rico, on June 11, 1948, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, the President of the NPPR, praised the formation of the "Gran Oriente Nacional" while RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, a former Interim-President of the NPPR, discusses the "Gran Oriente Nacional" and praises it in his book "El Movimiento Libertador En La Historia de Puerto Rico" (The Liberating Movement In The History of Puerto Rico.)

In April, 1953, T-20, of unknown reliability, furnished information which he had allegedly received from T-21. T-21 allegedly stated that he is closely connected with a revolutionary movement centered in the "Gran Oriente Nacional." T-21 allegedly claimed to have

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[REDACTED] T-21 allegedly claimed that the group to which he belongs is interested in violence as a method for securing the independence of Puerto Rico, but that the group is quiescent at the present time because certain of its leaders are reluctant to provoke bloodshed. Later in April 1953, T-20 furnished additional information allegedly received from T-21 to the effect that plans had been formulated for a revolution to take place in Puerto Rico around June of 1953 but that due to a lack of confidence on the part of certain members of the revolutionary group, it would probably take another year to get things ready. T-21 allegedly stated that the "Gran Oriente Nacional" consists almost entirely of independentists (members or sympathizers of the PIP) and that a small group within this lodge is interested in using violence to secure the independence of Puerto Rico.

(Although most of the membership of the "Gran Oriente Nacional" consists of persons who are members or sympathizers of the PIP, no allegations have been received to the effect that the "Gran Oriente Nacional" has any official connection with the PIP.)

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T-1 [REDACTED]	Letter written on behalf of PIP to a family bereaved by the Korean conflict.	11/12/52	SAC RICHARD C. GODFREY	[REDACTED]
T-2 [REDACTED]	M. OLIVIO and E. JIMENEZ hope for PIP victory	9/10/52	RAPHAEL J. WIK	[REDACTED]
	NPPR attendance at PIP meeting [REDACTED]	9/24/52	RAPHAEL J. WIK	[REDACTED]
	NPPR attendance at public PIP meetings; NPPR members working for PIP victory.	10/1/52	RAPHAEL J. WIK and JOHN PAGE	[REDACTED]
	NPPR attendance at public PIP meetings; NPPR members and sympathizers working in and for the PIP; NPPR sympathizers of F. RODRIGUEZ VIRUET	10/15/52	RAPHAEL J. WIK	[REDACTED]
	NPPR attendance at public PIP Rally 10/20/52.	10/22/52	RAPHAEL J. WIK	[REDACTED]

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T-2 (Cont'd.) [REDACTED]	M. OLIVIO closed store to campaign; NPPR attendance at public PIP meeting 10/26/52.	10/29/52	RAPHAEL J. WIK and JOHN PAGE	[REDACTED]
	Nationalists Working for PIP	11/5/52	RAPHAEL J. WIK	[REDACTED]
	Arecibo Nationalists lament working for PIP	11/12/52	RAPHAEL J. WIK	[REDACTED]
	A. NEGRON re PIP and the NPPR	11/19/53	RAPHAEL J. WIK	[REDACTED]
	Re FRANCISCO CARDONA	12/8/52	RAPHAEL J. WIK	[REDACTED]
	Arecibo Nationalists re PIP support	1/5/53	RAPHAEL J. WIK	[REDACTED]
	M. OLIVIO angry at PIP legislators	1/19/53	RAPHAEL J. WIK	[REDACTED]
	Statement of CLAUDIO FLORES re Chauffeurs' strike.	3/23/53	RAPHAEL J. WIK	[REDACTED]
	Statement of F. RODRIGUEZ VIRUET re chauffeurs' strike	3/30/53	RAPHAEL J. WIK	[REDACTED]

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T-3

[REDACTED]

T-4

Organization of the PIP

7/9/53

JAMES E. SHERRIFF

Instant Report

[REDACTED]

T-5

Re E. CARRASQUILLO PIP leader at NPPR ceremony 4/16/52.

6/11/52

WILLIAM M. SPENGLER

ISOLINA RONDON re NPPR attitude toward the PIP.

9/3/52

HERBERT F. GREATHOUSE

Flags for PIP.

9/17/52

HERBERT F. GREATHOUSE

F. CARDONA sympathy to NPPR

9/22/52

HERBERT F. GREATHOUSE

A. RUIZ, now in the PIP

10/22/52

HERBERT F. GREATHOUSE

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T-5 (Cont'd.) [REDACTED]	M. NEGRON re NPPR and PIP	10/29/52	HERBERT F. GREATHOUSE	[REDACTED]
	JULIO DE SANTIAGO favoring PCP over the PIP	2/4/53	JOHN PAGE	[REDACTED]
T-6 [REDACTED]	PIP activities of JOSE CRUZ ESTRADA	9/26/52	GEORGE F. BULDAIN and ROBERT L. BUCKINGHAM	[REDACTED]
b2 b7c b7d T-7 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] working for PIP leader	10/4/52	HERBERT F. GREATHOUSE	[REDACTED]
	Re FRANCO MALAVE DE JESUS	10/10/52	HERBERT F. GREATHOUSE	[REDACTED]
	J. BONILLA using PIP as a cover	11/12/52	HERBERT F. GREATHOUSE	[REDACTED]
T-8 [REDACTED]				[REDACTED]
T-9 [REDACTED]	Former National-ists hiding in PIP	3/6/53	JAMES E. SHERRIFF	[REDACTED]

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T-9 (Cont'd.) [REDACTED]	Former Nationalists in PIP remain Nationalists at heart	4/22/53	JAMES E. SHERRIFF	[REDACTED]
T-10 [REDACTED]	PIP and NPPR	1/11/53	JAMES E. SHERRIFF and HERBERT F. GREATHOUSE	[REDACTED]
T-11 [REDACTED]	Re JOSE ROSA RODRIGUEZ	6/28/48	ASAC JACK WEST	[REDACTED]
T-12 [REDACTED]	Former NPPR members now in PIP at Caguas	10/22/52	THOMAS H. ERRION	[REDACTED]
	PCP members working for PIP victory at Caguas	9/17/52	THOMAS H. ERRION	[REDACTED]
	PCP members at Caguas, working for PIP victory.	10/9/52	THOMAS H. ERRION	[REDACTED]
T-13 [REDACTED]	Former Nationalists purged from PIP leadership at Fajardo.	2/25/53	ALLEN F. RUST	[REDACTED]

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T-14 [REDACTED]	DIEGO QUINONES and NPPR-PIP relations.	3/26/53	JOHN PAGE	[REDACTED]
T-15 [REDACTED]	"Pueblo", issue #43, 9/10/52.	9/11/52	JOSEPH F. BRENNAN	[REDACTED]
	SCHLAFFER visiting PCP printing shop [REDACTED]	10/8/52	JOSEPH F. BRENNAN	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	10/19/52	JOSEPH F. BRENNAN	[REDACTED]
	R. ROMERO, PCP member served as PIP election worker.	11/7/52	JOSEPH F. BRENNAN	[REDACTED]
	PCP visit to PIP President re deportation of E. R. de MIRABAL	6/11/53	PHILIP C. LEWIS	[REDACTED]
T-16 [REDACTED]				
T-17 [REDACTED]	FRANCISCO RIOS CUEVAS	7/2/52	DANIEL J. BRENNAN	[REDACTED]

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T-18 [REDACTED]	Electoral campaign bulletin, 10/20/52.	10/20/52	MATTHEW D. CRAWFORD, JR.	[REDACTED]
	F. MILAN asks PCP leader to stop campaigning for PIP.	10/20/52	MATTHEW D. CRAWFORD, JR.	[REDACTED]
	PCP campaign tour about the Island.	10/30/52	MATTHEW D. CRAWFORD, JR.	[REDACTED]
	PCP leaders visit PIP President re deportation of E. R. de MIRABAL	6/11/52	MATTHEW D. CRAWFORD, JR.	[REDACTED]
T-19 [REDACTED]	Suspicion of PIP sincerity in claim to seek independence by legal methods only.	3/13/53	FREDERICK E. RODERICK	[REDACTED]
T-20 [REDACTED]	Information received 4/13/53 from T-21 on 4/13/53.		CLARK L. NEWTON	[REDACTED]
	Information received 4/18/53 from T-21 on 4/16/53		CLARK L. NEWTON	[REDACTED]
T-21 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]			

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MISCELLANEOUS

One copy of this report is sent to New Haven for information purposes, since there is a PIP Committee organized at Bridgeport.

One copy of this report is sent to the Chicago Office for information purposes, since there is a growing Puerto Rican colony in Chicago.

One copy of this report is being sent to the Washington Field Office for information since the activities of the PIP President frequently take him to the Washington area.

LEADS

SAN JUAN

At San Juan, Puerto Rico

Will follow and report the activities of the PIP particularly with regard to association with the PCP and the NPPR, and will submit six-month report covering period July through November, 1953.

REFERENCE

Report of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF dated October 10, 1952 at San Juan.